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GENERAL

AP REPORT REFUTES USSR-SRV RUMOR ON VANG PAO

OW181820Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, September 18 (HSINHUA)--An AP news report datelined Bangkok, September 14, exploded the anti-China rumours jointly manufactured by Moscow and Hanoi about Vang Pao's "secret visit" to Peking.

Moscow and Hanoi, inspired by their anti-China motives, jointly cooked up the rumours viciously attacking China. TASS said on August 28 that "Vang Pao, the ringleader of the 'secret army' that was formed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the territory of Laos of representatives of the Meo tribe", "paid a secret visit to Peking" and "held talks" with Peking recently. Two days later, the Vietnamese papers NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN repeated the TASS reports and supported them with another lie that Laos "captured a lot of Chinese-made weapons and military materials".

But these malicious rumours were disproved by an AP report that "contacted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS at his home in Hamilton, Montana, Wednesday (September 13) the former leader (Vang Pao) said through his English-speaking son Sifouk Vang that he had not been to Peking or anywhere else recently". The report said Vang Pao "fled his homeland (Laos) and has been living in the United States" since 1975.

USSR INTEREST IN NATO EXERCISE IN FRG NOTED

OW202111Y Peking NCNA in English 2013 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--About 60,000 troops from five NATO countries began a four-day exercise in Schleswig-Holstein of West Germany today.

This is the biggest of a series of NATO manoeuvres scheduled for this autumn.

The exercise, code-named "Bold Guard," is designed to improve NATO's defence capability in the northern part of West Germany and Jutland. NATO military experts pointed out that this area would be a prime target in any future attack by the Warsaw Pact countries as it commands the entrance to the Baltic Sea. Danish Lieutenant General Thorsen, commander of NATO ground forces in this area, stressed on September 11 that the "Bold Guard" exercise would clearly show NATO's determination to repulse any attacks and defend this area.

Meanwhile, three other NATO exercises also started yesterday. 26,000 troops from the Netherlands, the United States and West Germany held a military exercise in the northern part of West Germany. Another exercise involved 40,000 West German troops and 2,600 tanks in the southern part of West Germany. The third is an integrated force of aircraft from the United States, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands to give support to the ground forces.

These manoeuvres are part of this autumn's series of NATO exercises code-named "Autumn Forge." NATO sources said the Soviet Union had shown keen interest in the manoeuvres. It was reported that during a recent NATO naval exercise, a Soviet missile cruiser, a missile destroyer and many intelligence vessels had kept surveillance. Rubber boats were lowered from the Soviet warships to pick up the refuse thrown from NATO ships for study.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WHO STUDY GROUP--Peking, 15 Sep--Yang Chun, a leading member of the Ministry of Public Health this evening met and hosted a banquet in honor of an African study group on public health organized by the World Health Organization. The study group, composed of health officials from Cameroon, Central Africa, Gabon, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Chad, arrived here yesterday and will have a 3-week program in China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]

SOVIET UNION

PEKING SCORES SOVIET WAR GAMES ON TURKISH, IRANIAN BORDERS

OW201231Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary "Symphony of Sword Rattlers"]

[Text] Recently the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA once again furiously attacked the North Atlantic bloc, calling its forthcoming military maneuvers an exacerbation of tensions and war games, and a stepping up of aggressive trends. Nonetheless, on 5 September the Soviet Union itself began 2 weeks of large-scale military exercises in the Caucasus Military District.

The Moscow propaganda machine attaches various names to the Soviet Union's military maneuvers portraying them as a peace-loving activity in defense of the motherland, as being as harmonious as a symphony orchestra, and as bringing peace and happiness to the people.

However, if the Soviet military maneuvers do in fact resemble a harmonic symphony, then why do the Soviet authorities maintain such a profound secrecy about their maneuvers in the Caucasus?

On certain occasions the Soviet Union has invited observers from various countries to its military exercises in order to show its faithfulness to the requirements set forth in the document of the conference on security in Europe. Why then on this occasion has the Soviet Union nonchalantly maintained complete silence on the maneuvers in the Caucasus? The fact is that this time the Soviet Union is engaged in something about which it is embarrassing to talk. Some foreign military observers maintain that the military maneuvers in the Caucasus were (?a reflection) of military policy. They point out that the line of advance obviously followed the Turkish border and Iran's northern border and that the line of operations linking airfields ended at (?a port) city. The line of advance skirted Lake Urmia, passed through Kermanshah, and from there connected with Ahvaz and Abadan on the Persian Gulf. During the exercise Soviet troops made courageous attacks using large-scale lightning strikes by parachute units. Obviously these were real military preparations for armed aggression against neighboring countries. This is why the Soviet authorities have shunned publicity about the maneuvers. Insofar as comparing the maneuvers to a symphony, it would be more apt to call them a symphony of sword rattlers as this more closely corresponds with the real state of affairs.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE LEADERS' SPEECHES ON ASIAN POLICY REVIEWED

OW202115Y Peking NCNA in English 2018 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--The conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty would not only cement the friendly ties between the two countries but contribute to peace in Asia and the world, both Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda stressed in their policy speeches today.

They spoke first in the House of Representatives and later in the House of Councillors at Diet session today. The present Diet session opened on September 18.

In his speech, Prime Minister Fukuda first dwelt with the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and called for its swift approval by the Diet. He said, "Though relations between Japan and China have undergone changes in history, I maintain that the signing of the treaty has consolidated the foundation of everlasting friendly and good neighbourly relations between the two countries on the basis of the spirit of equality and mutual benefit. It is highly significant."

The prime minister said, "Through the conclusion of the treaty, the government is determined to do everything in its power to put Japan-China relations on a more stable base so as to consolidate the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries in the future and to contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world."

Speaking on his recent tour of the four countries in the Middle East, the prime minister said, "With long-standing culture and traditions of history, these countries are indispensable energy-providing countries for the development in today's world. They hold an important position in international economy." He said that the Japanese Government "will continue his efforts to expand relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries in the Middle East region with the fruits of this tour as the basis so as to contribute to the stability and development in this region."

Referring to the Asian question, the prime minister said, "One of the important component parts of our foreign policy is to play an active role for the stability and prosperity of the Asian region which is near to our country."

On Japan-Soviet relations, he said, "One of Japan's important diplomatic tasks was to promote friendly ties with the Soviet Union, based on correct mutual understanding." He said that "to develop Japan-Soviet ties on a really stable basis, it is essential to realize the return of the four northern territories to the motherland prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty. The government is determined to negotiate unswervingly with the Soviet Union on this matter."

Saying that it is very important for world peace to strengthen coordination between Japan and Europe, he pledged to exert efforts to further strengthen the ties between Japan and Europe which had close relations in history.

Fukuda said: "As an axis enabling our country to make diplomatic efforts, unshakable Japan-U.S. ties are indispensable." He said: "To develop and consolidate the friendly and reliable ties between Japan and the U.S. I am ready to work with might and main in the future."

Prime Minister Fukuda also referred to the economic difficulties in the capitalist world and the economic problems at home and other internal affairs.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, in his speech, expounded the process leading to the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and its significance.

He said: "I am firmly convinced that the Japan-China treaty would contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world transcending the ensuring of long friendship between the two countries." He said: "The government desires to further contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world on the basis of this new relation between Japan and China."

The foreign minister also mentioned Japan's relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries in Asia and Europe.

PRC SEEKS JAPANESE AID IN STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION

OW210403Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 21 Sep (KYODO) --China has sought full Japanese aid in its project to construct one of the world's largest modern steelworks in its northern area, informed sources said Thursday.

The sources said the Chinese authorities made the request when a mission from the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan (Kokubosoku) visited China recently. A spokesman for the association declined comment on the report.

The sources said, however, the project calls for the construction of an integrated steelworks, equipped with three giant blast furnaces and capable of producing 10 million metric tons of crude steel a year. Chitong in Hebei Province has been chosen as the site for the steelworks, equal in capacity to Japan's largest steelworks--Nippon Steel Corp.'s Kimitsu steelworks in Chiba Prefecture, the sources said.

Under the plan, the works will be equipped with basic oxygen furnaces, continuous casters, hot strip and cold strip mills (steel rolling equipment) the sources said.

The Chinese authorities, according to the informants, hope that Japan's big five steel-makers--Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Kobe Steel, Ltd.--will give joint aid to the Chinese project. The project also provides for the development of iron ore resources near the plant site with U.S. cooperation, the sources said.

Since Chinese iron ores are generally of poor quality, an ore concentrating plant will be built to improve the ore's quality for use at the projected steelworks, according to the informants.

Earlier, Japan's Nippon Steel Corp. and German steelworks had cooperated with China in modernizing its Wuhan steelworks.

JAPAN'S TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRC OIL DEVELOPMENT

OW200421Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 20 Sep (KYODO) --International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto says China is likely to begin offshore oil production in Pohai Bay earlier than generally expected. Komoto said in a recent interview with KYODO news service that some oil is being produced at the Pohai Bay oilfields, adding that reserves appear to be large. Komoto, who returned from a five-day visit to Peking last week, said mass production of Pohai oil appears possible if its full development is undertaken. Japan and China have agreed in principle on joint development of Pohai Bay oil, with Japan providing funds and equipment for repayment with the oil produced.

Komoto indicated trade between Japan and China under an expanded bilateral trade agreement will total several times the originally proposed \$20 billion both ways. The trade pact was signed last February, covering the 8-year period to 1985. Komoto agreed with Chinese leaders during his stay in Peking to extend the agreement until 1990 and sharply increase trade volume.

With plant deals worth some \$10 billion underway between the two countries, the \$20 billion target initially envisaged is bound to be achieved in a few years, Komoto said.

Experts of both countries will discuss how many times the \$20 billion new target will be, he added. Komoto also said information he has obtained shows China will spend more than \$350 billion for its 10-year economic development plan begun in 1976.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Peking, 20 Sep--Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and dined Japanese friend Yozo Kato and his secretary here this evening. Mr Yozo Kato arrived here today at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE SONG, DANCE GROUP--Peking, 20 Sep--Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a Japanese song and dance study group led by Hidemi Kon. Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS DELEGATION--Peking, 20 Sep--Deputy Secretary General of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Yu Wen feted a scientists delegation from Kyoto, Japan, yesterday. Advisor to the delegation is Huzio Masio, former president of the Kyoto University of Industrial Arts and Textile Fibres, with Zabuyou Yosizumie, professor of the Engineering Department of Kyoto University, as the leader and Takesi Murase, deputy secretary general of the Kyoto Japan-China Scientific and Technological Exchange Association, as the secretary general. The delegation arrived in Peking on September 18 at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0942 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE AID REQUESTED--Osaka, 19 Sep--Unitika Ltd. of Osaka has received a Chinese inquiry for a polyester fiber plant and a cotton spinning and weaving plant. In disclosing this at a press conference, Unitika President Shinrokuro Kodera said Monday that China also wants his company to cooperate in remodelling cotton spinning plants in Peking and Tientsin. Unitika will send a mission to Peking next month for talks with the Chinese Textile Industry Ministry on technical matters involved in the inquiry, he said. He added the value of the deal was estimated at about yen 20 billion (dollar 105.3 million). According to Kodera, China hopes to import an integrated polyester fiber plant with spinning, draw-twisting and packaging equipment, with a daily capacity of 80 tons, and a cotton spinning and weaving plant with 130,000 spindles. The Peking and Tientsin cotton spinning plants to be remodeled have about 100,000 spindles each, he added. China is believed to have made the inquiry under a program to modernize its textile industry, according to Unitika. It had earlier inquired Kanebo Ltd., another Japanese textile maker, about the import of a polyester polymerization plant. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

HUANG HUA HOLDS TALKS WITH MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW201256Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, held talks here today with Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Datuk Ismail, Malaysian foreign minister.

Taking part in the talks on the Malaysian side were Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Ali, and Wong Kum Choon; Abdul Jabid Mohd. Don Zainal Ibrahim; Ajit Singh; Khalid Abd. Karim; Khairuddin Ibrahim, Abd. Majid bin Othman; Zainuddin Abdul Rahman and M. Suppermaniam.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, and Shen Ping, Wang Hsiao-yun, Jung Feng-hsiang and Fu Shun-ho.

This morning, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and other Malaysian guests paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung and laid a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao.

MALAYSIA'S RITHAUDEEN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

HK201312Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Sep 78 HK

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, has expressed confidence that cooperation between Malaysia and the People's Republic of China can be widened. He said there are opportunities to broaden relations between the two countries in the economic, commercial, cultural and technical fields.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who is now in Peking, was speaking at a lunch hosted by his Chinese counterpart, Mr Huang Hua.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen also spoke of a convergence of interest between Malaysia and China in seeking a peaceful, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia. He said China, being a major power in Asia, could be a stabilizing force in the region.

The foreign minister also welcomed China's support for Malaysia's efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. With the concept gaining increasing support, especially from the nonaligned and other countries, Tengku Rithauddeen was confident that it could be realised. It is because it is becoming more and more relevant to the needs of the time.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON ASEAN REJECTION OF SOVIET VISIT

HK210504Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 14 Sep 78 p 6 HK

[Short commentary on international affairs: "Firyubin Is Snubbed"]

[Text] Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Firyubin's proposed visit to Southeast Asia has been rejected by the ASEAN countries. This was very embarrassing to Firyubin since this diplomat of a superpower was all packed and ready to go. ASEAN's decision to reject Firyubin's "visit" shows the determination of ASEAN countries to oppose hegemony and safeguard national independence. On the other hand, it also shows they have further come to understand the Soviet Union through protracted practice.

Actually it was all because of the Soviets' own doing that Firyubin found the door slammed in his face.

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have all along opposed and shown hostility toward ASEAN since its founding. Regarding ASEAN as a thorn in their sides, their propaganda agencies scurrilously abused it as a "militaristic bloc" "upon which imperialism relied" and as "a tool of neo-colonialism."

However, since Vietnam mounted its armed invasion into Kampuchea, particularly since it began its frenzied anti-China moves, the Soviet Union has changed its normal attitude and joined Vietnam in singing a different tune about ASEAN. They both repeatedly dropped hints wishing to "approach" and "befriend" ASEAN. After Vietnam dished out the proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a so-called "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" and sent high-ranking officials to sell the idea to member ASEAN countries, the Soviet Union began to give Vietnam powerful support and decided to send senior officials like Firyubin to approach the region.

This makes us wonder: Why does the Soviet Union suddenly humble itself before ASEAN? Why is it that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are so unanimous in their attitude toward ASEAN? Why does this Soviet "China expert" Firyubin go to Southeast Asia when Vietnam is embarking on its frenzied anti-China moves? These questions cannot but arouse the vigilance of Southeast Asian countries. The Malaysia KUANG HUA YIT PAO pointed out: The purpose of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in changing their attitude and extending recognition and support toward ASEAN is to "woo ASEAN" to strengthen their own position." The Singapore STRAITS TIMES says: ASEAN is unwilling "to see Russian military forces moving in on the Southeast Asian subcontinent." Hence, Firyubin has become persona non grata.

PRC, LAO OFFICIALS ATTEND FOOTBALL MATCH IN PEKING

OW192258Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The football team of the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs lost to the Tientsin team 1:5 in the opening match on its China tour at the workers stadium here this evening.

Wang Meng, minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yu Pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the commission, watched the match. Prior to the match, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guest team leader Thongsing Thamma Vong.

Thavone Sichaleun, Lao ambassador to China, his wife and officials of the embassy were present.

RADIO CAMBODIA REVEALS SRV'S ULTERIOR MOTIVES IN ASIA

OW161638Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today exposed the ulterior motives of the Vietnamese authorities behind their foreign policy towards Southeast Asia.

A commentary it broadcast says that Vietnam's policy is capricious. It has levelled malicious slanders against others, set blame onto others and carried out false propaganda.

Vietnam's aim in so doing, it notes, is to justify its aggression against Kampuchea, gloss over its past slanders against and intimidation of Southeast Asian nations and pass itself off as harboring good will towards Southeast Asia; to isolate Kampuchea in the world and to make it easier to launch armed attacks on Kampuchea. In attacking and occupying Kampuchea, Vietnam wants to become a regional hegemonist overlord and to control this region.

The expansionist big power, the commentary notes, wants Vietnam to play the role of Cuba in Asia and to serve as a hatchetman and mercenary in order to realize its despicable scheme in Southeast Asia. Therefore, when Vietnam intensified its diplomatic manoeuvres the expansionist power armed Vietnam with military supplies and dispatched experts and commanders there in a way that incited Vietnam's manoeuvres.

The commentary says that the independent, sovereign and non-aligned Kampuchea is a big obstacle to the attainment of their ambitions. If the independent and non-aligned Kampuchea is overthrown by Vietnam and that expansionist power, the peace, independence and non-alignment of the Southeast Asian countries would be threatened and the Malacca Strait countries and those trading with Southeast Asian countries would suffer.

In conclusion, the commentary says that the Kampuchean people will continue their resolute struggle to perform their noble national responsibility, defend the independent, sovereign and non-aligned Democratic Kampuchea and make it stand erect for ever. With this Democratic Kampuchea will contribute its share to the defending of peace, independence and non-alignment of the Southeast Asian countries.

EUROPE

CHAIRMAN HUA RECEIVES PARIS MAYOR JACQUES CHIRAC

OW191713Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this evening met Jacques Chirac, former prime minister of France and mayor of Paris, Mrs. Chirac and the other French guests accompanying him on the visit.

French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud and Mrs. Arnaud attended the meeting.

The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People. Chairman Hua had photographs taken together with the French guests and had a warm and friendly conversation with Mr. Jacques Chirac.

Attending the meeting and the conversation were Wu Te, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister. Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, also attended the meeting.

Hua, Chirac Talks

OW191959Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1928 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (AFP)--Chinese leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in a rare gesture today had a two-hour meeting with Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac to discuss the world situation.

The meeting was exceptional inasmuch as Mr. Chirac has no government authority and observer noted that while his visit to Peking yesterday was given rather more modest treatment in keeping with his position as mayor of Paris, his reception by Chairman Hua today was more as an inheritor of Charles de Gaulle's mantle.

Mr Chirac has meanwhile put off his departure from the Chinese capital in order to have a meeting with Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on Thursday.

At today's private talks with Chairman Hua, Mr Chirac was especially said to have discussed Indo-China and Africa.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chairman Hua told Mr Chirac that Laos was now entirely in the hands of Vietnam, sources close to the French delegation said.

Chairman Hua's statement on Laos appeared to confirm a deterioration in Sino-Laotian relations, stemming from the serious differences between China and Vietnam in recent months, sources said. (Informed sources in Bangkok said that some 2,500 Chinese experts have in the last few days been pulled out from northern Laos, where they were building a big network of roads).

Chairman Hua also denounced Vietnamese aims, backed by the Soviet Union, to turn Indochinese unity to its own profit, by force if necessary. As an example he cited Cambodia where he said Hanoi was exercising external pressure and organizing internal subversion.

After Indochina, Chairman Hua's main concern appeared to be Africa where, sources in Mr Chirac's entourage said, he described French policy as valid while the Soviet Union's "expansionism" was very dangerous. Chairman Hua reportedly welcomed the recent rapprochement between Angola and Zaïre and meetings between the two countries' leaders.

Chairman Hua was also optimistic, sources said, about the possibility that China will win its gamble on development plans for the next 22 years through an opening-up towards foreign countries.

Hua also referred to the development of Chinese relations with North Korea but made no mention of any possible normalising of China's (?relations) with America or the questions of Taiwan, the Middle East situation and the just-ended Camp David summit.

Meanwhile, the same sources said that Chairman Hua had told Mr Chirac about his (?recent) visits to Romania and Yugoslavia and denounced the attacks made against him by the Soviet Union during these visits.

Chairman Hua appeared to have ruled out [words indistinct] in the short-term, the possibility of an official visit to a Western country. Although he has been invited to visit France and Britain, he indicated his present engagements precluded such visits. However, he added he hoped to take up the invitations as soon as possible.

On Franco-Chinese economic relations, Mr Hua regretted that France was not making more effort, reliable sources said.

Meanwhile, observers said that it was as the leader of the Gaullist movement in France that Mr Chirac was received by Chairman Hua in his exceptionally long meeting today. He even referred to this by noting that Mr Chirac, by being in direct line from General de Gaulle, held a benevolent position as regards China.

VICE PREMIER TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS WITH MAYOR CHIRAC

OW210759Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly conversation with Jacques Chirac, former prime minister of France and mayor of the city of Paris.

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After the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Chirac and other French guests accompanying them on the visit. French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud and Mrs. Arnaud were present at the luncheon. Present on both occasions were Chang Wen-chin, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA LEAVES FOR GREECE, UN SESSION

OW210756Y Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here by air early this morning for Greece.

After a visit there, he will attend the 33rd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations at the head of a Chinese delegation.

He was accompanied on the visit to Greece by Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister, and Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, and Chang Hai-feng and Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign ministers.

On hand also were George Sioris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Greek Embassy in China; Marco Francesco Di Baschi, Italian ambassador to China, and his wife; and E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy in China.

Vice-Chairmen of the delegation Chen Chu and Lai Ya-li; representatives of the delegation Pi Chi-lung and Hsu I-min; and alternate representatives Chou Nan, Pu Chao-min, Wu Hsiao-ta, Ko Fu-tsun and Hsu Nai-chiung, are already in New York.

YUGOSLAV LEADER RECEIVES PRC FINANCE DELEGATION

OW202120Y Peking NCNA in English 2040 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic this morning received Chang Ching-fu, leader of the Chinese financial and economic study mission and minister of finance, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him at the building of the Federal Executive Council. The Chinese minister conveyed to him Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's greetings. The two sides expressed their intention to do their best to implement the spirit of the talks between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Tito on developing economic relations between the two countries, hoping that the financial departments of both countries will contribute to this.

Yugoslav Federal Under-Secretary for Finance Bozidar Radunovic and Chinese Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh were present on the occasion.

LEADING YUGOSLAV ORGANS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW201052Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) held a joint session in Karadjordjevo today under the chairmanship of President Josip Broz Tito.

President Tito, according to TANJUG, informed the joint session of the recent visit of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, to Yugoslavia. The session held that "this visit has given a new and significant impulse to the further development of relations and broad cooperation between the two countries and parties based on the principles of independence, equality, autonomy, mutual respect, mutual benefit and not to the detriment of relations with others."

The session pointed out that a useful exchange of opinions on pressing international questions was made during the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It showed that "stands are identical or close on certain questions and that differences in other questions do not stand in the way of an open and constructive dialogue and mutual respect and development of broad cooperation between the two countries and parties."

Firm conviction was expressed at the session that "the character and content of the relations between the two countries represent a significant contribution to strengthening peace in the world and to international cooperation and understanding."

The session also discussed Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbours and other international questions.

PRC RAILWAY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR VISIT

OW201658Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--A Chinese railway delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the National Society of Railways of France. It will visit factories and the high-speed train of the society and hold talks with its leading members.

The Chinese delegation is led by Kuo Wei-cheng, vice-minister of railways. It was met at the airport by Paul Gentil, general director of the National Society of Railways of France, and other leading members of the society.

A delegation of the National Society of Railways of France led by Paul Gentil visited China last November. The Chinese railway delegation is paying a return visit to France.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER FETES SWISS ECONOMIC GROUP

OW191839Y Peking NCNA in English 1739 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Swiss Government economic friendship delegation led by Paul Rudolf Jolles, secretary of state for foreign trade.

Attending the banquet were Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned; and Swiss Ambassador to China Werner Sigg.

Vice-minister Wang Jun-sheng and Secretary of State Jolles held talks here this morning. In the afternoon, Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry, and Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met the Swiss delegation on separate occasions.

The delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening.

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SWITZERLAND-CHINA ASSOCIATION DENOUNCES HANOI ACTIONS

OW201152Y Peking NCNA in English 0837 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--A resolution denouncing the anti-China policy pursued by the Vietnamese authorities was read at a recent meeting of the Switzerland-China Association here.

The resolution adopted by the committee of the association says: "Hanoi's anti-China policy evidently serves a certain big power which is trying to occupy the strategic positions all over the world in its rivalry with the United States. This policy of Vietnam does not serve Asian peace but increases the danger of war for all the peoples."

"We urge the Vietnamese authorities," it continues, "to stop pursuing this policy which is not in the interest of the Vietnamese people or world peace and adopt a correct attitude towards the Chinese residents."

After the reading of the resolution, a leading member of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding gave an account of the expulsion of Chinese residents by the Vietnamese authorities and the recent incidents at the Sino-Vietnamese borders.

PRC AIR FORCE DELEGATION ENDS UK VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW200714Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] London, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--An air force study mission headed by Wang Ting-lieh, chief of staff of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here for home this afternoon after a visit to Britain.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force (RAF) Sir Neil Cameron, chief of the defence staff of Britain, received the mission this morning.

During their 20-stay in this country, the Chinese guests visited the 31st international aerospace exhibition held in Farnborough, southwest of London, and a number of military establishments, including the headquarters of the RAF Support Command, the headquarters of the RAF strike command and the headquarters of the northern maritime air region, as well as an air force college and aircraft factories.

A reception was hosted yesterday evening by Chu Chi-yuan, Chinese charge d'affaires a.i. here, to mark the visit of the air force study mission. Marshal Sir Neil Cameron and Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, chief of the air staff of Britain, attended the reception.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH FRENCH M-L LEADER

OW210934Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Jacques Jurquet, general secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and the delegation of the party Central Committee he is leading.

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During the meeting Comrade Jacques Jurquet presented to Comrade Teng Ying-chao photos of the site of the general branch of the Chinese Communist Party in Europe where Comrade Chou En-lai worked when he was a student on work-study programme and of the commemorative activities held by the French people when Premier Chou died. Comrade Teng Ying-chao expressed her gratitude for this.

Feng Hsuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was present.

EEC MINISTERS AGREE TO RELAX CONTROLS ON PRC IMPORTS

OW201700Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the nine EEC countries met here today and agreed on a special regulation with regard to imports from the People's Republic of China.

The regulation provides for the relaxation of restrictions for 20 supplementary products in the commercial relations between the EEC and China. A press communique issued after the meeting points out that the regulation "aims particularly at assuring the realization of the objectives of the commercial agreement signed between the Community and the People's Republic of China in Brussels on April 3, 1978, particularly its Article four which provides for the gradual enlargement of the list of products to be freely imported from China."

In addition to relations with China, the ministers have also examined other problems of foreign relation and economic problems of the community.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NPC CHAIRMAN YEH CHIEN-YING MEETS CHADIAN PRESIDENT

OW201650Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met General Felix Malloum N'gakoutou Bey-Ndi, president of the Republic of Chad, and the high-ranking officials accompanying him on the visit at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

After the meeting, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao and Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-jigme of the N.P.C. Standing Committee had photographs taken together with President Malloum and the other distinguished Chad guests.

STATE COUNCIL HOSTS BANQUET FOR PRESIDENT MALLOUM

OW201848Y Peking NCNA in English 1753 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet here this evening in honour of General Felix Malloum N'gakoutou Bey-Ndi, president of the Republic of Chad, and other distinguished Chad guests accompanying him on the visit. The banquet took place at the Great Hall of the People. The national flags of Chad and China were hung side by side at the banquet hall.

Accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, President Malloum and other Chad guests stepped into the banquet hall amid strains of music. The president shook hands with leading members of Chinese departments concerned and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien presided over the banquet. Speaking at the banquet, the vice-premier warmly praised the government and people of Chad, who, under the leadership of President Malloum, had made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy and culture.

In his speech, President Malloum said: "Sino-Chadian friendship is a reality. Our presence by your side in this great country with traditions of millennia is the proof."

After their speeches, the band struck up the national anthems of Chad and China. The banquet was permeated with warm expressions of friendship. The band played Chinese and Chad music.

Among the guests were Chad Ambassador to China Adoum Aganaye, his wife and officials of the Chad Embassy here and representatives of the visiting Chad men's basketball delegation.

Present were leading members of government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

At this point the Peking NCNA Domestic Chinese version at 1734 on 20 September adds the following names: Ho Ying, Li Ta, Wang Jun-sheng, Cheng Fei, Chang Ken-sheng, Li Kuang, Pan Chi, Chou Wei-chih, Li Chi-tao, Yu Pu-hsueh, Wang Cheng-mei (3769 2052 5019] Wu Tai, Wang Yeh-chiu, Liu Ching-chi [0491 2417 0037] Chin Chao, Li Chuang [2521 8369], Li Li-Kuang and Miao Chiu-jui.

Li Hsien-Nien Speech

OW201640Y Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA) --Following is the full text of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-Nien's speech at the banquet given by the State Council here this evening in honour of President Felix Malloum of the Republic of Chad:

Today, we are very glad that His Excellency General Felix Malloum, president of the Republic of Chad, has come a long way from Africa to pay an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. On behalf of Premier Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Government and people, I would like to extend our warm welcome to his excellency the president and all the other distinguished guests from Chad and through you, to convey our sincere greetings and highest respects to the people of Chad.

Chad has a vast territory and abounds in natural resources. For generations, its people lived and multiplied on the land, where they once built a powerful and prosperous unified state, and made valuable contributions to the progress of African civilization. For the last century, the freedom-loving people of Chad waged unyielding struggles against foreign domination and finally won independence for their country. In recent years, the government and people of Chad, under the leadership of President Malloum, have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy and culture.

President Malloum has always laid stress on national unity and the unification of the country, pursued a policy of national reconciliation, and marked successes have been achieved in this regard. In international affairs, the government of Chad has pursued a policy of non-alignment, upheld African unity, opposed imperialism, colonialism and racism and superpower interference in African affairs and aggression against Africa and supported the African national liberation movements and the just struggles of the Arab people, thus making useful contributions to the united struggle of the Third World against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish the people of Chad new and continuous victories on their road to progress.

Friends and comrades,

At present, the situation in Africa is inspiring. The independent African countries have won one victory after another in their struggle to safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. The struggle of the people in southern Africa for national independence and liberation and against white racism is surging forward. The struggle of the whole African Continent against the superpowers, especially that late-coming superpower's interference in and aggression against Africa are developing in depth. The African countries are closing their ranks and taking measures in all fields to combat external interference in African affairs. They adhere to the policy of non-alignment and firmly advocate that African problems should be settled by the African people themselves. Their cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, etc. has been making progress. They have persisted in eliminating differences gradually through peaceful and friendly consultations and made great efforts to bring about reconciliation. They are taking active steps to increase their friendly cooperation with other Third World countries and striving to develop relations with all countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit. The African countries are carrying out an unremitting struggle to safeguard national economic rights and interests and establish a new international economic rights and interests and establish a new international economic order. Africa is playing an ever greater role in international affairs. The Chinese Government and people resolutely stand on the side of the African people, firmly support the just cause of the African countries and people.

Comrades and friends,

At present, China is in a period of development when its people are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by their predecessors. Under the leadership of the central party committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people have embarked on a new Long March. We are determined to turn China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century. In high morale, the Chinese people of all nationalities are working on all fronts to fulfil the general task for the new period.

China and Chad are both developing countries belonging to the Third World. We have sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We have encouraged and helped each other in our endeavour to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and build up our economies. We are glad to see that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have grown continuously. We are sure that His Excellency President Malloum's current visit to China will greatly increase the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and add a new chapter to the annals of the friendship between China and Chad.

Now I propose a toast:

To the prosperity of the Republic of Chad and well-being of its people,

To the continuous growth of the friendship between the peoples of China and Chad and the amicable cooperation between our two countries,

To the health of His Excellency President Malloum,

To the health of all the other distinguished guests from Chad,

To the health of all the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present here!

President Malloum Speech

OW201916Y Peking NCNA in English 1831 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by General Felix Malloum N'gakoutou Bey-Ndi, president of the Republic of Chad, at the welcoming banquet given by the State Council here this evening:

Sino-Chadian friendship is a reality. Our presence by your side in this great country with traditions of millennia is the proof. The same is true with the warmth of the welcome kindly accorded us by the fraternal Chinese people. Please believe me. We are deeply moved by this. Therefore, I wish, on behalf of the delegation that accompanies me and the people of Chad as well as in my own name, to express to you the sentiments of our profound gratitude.

The people whom I have the honour to represent here follow with keen interest the efforts made by the Chinese people in building your socialist country, following Chairman Mao Tsetung's brilliant line and under the noble leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The Chadian people applaud the victory and all-round success of the work of the eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party which held high the banner of the revolution.

The building of the socialist society of China is a true example and a source of inspiration for us other peoples of the Third World.

History has taught us in fact that your country, like most young states, suffered from foreign domination. The valiant Chinese people, always animated by the will to win independence, waged an unrelenting struggle to wipe off their national territory the last bastions of colonialism. This struggle, which they had to carry out on many fronts at once, has today made it possible for the Chinese people to search and recover their identity.

These changes, which came about in spite of all kinds of internal opposition, constitute today a gain of the revolution of the Chinese people, a gain which they have preserved and consolidated by their determination, their hard and sustained work, following the principle of relying on their own strength and means, with a view to building an independent national economy for the sole benefit of the people.

This degree of development attained by the People's Republic of China was foreseeable when one knew that the action of the Chinese cadres and people is largely inspired by the thoughts of the great helmsman Chairman Mao Tsetung, who said in 1957, and we quote:

"We must see to it that all our cadres and all our people constantly bear in mind that ours is a large socialist country but an economically backward and poor one, and that this is a very big contradiction. To make China prosperous and strong needs several decades of hard struggle, which means, among other things, pursuing the policy of building up our country through diligence and thrift." End of quotation. This struggle has been carried on by the Chinese people who have placed their forces at the service of development and have scored a brilliant success along this road. They have also given an exceptional dimension to this national victory which has transformed them into an effective tool of active solidarity with all the oppressed peoples of the world.

This manifestation of interest that the People's Republic of China has not ceased to show in countries of the Third World has been warmly received by the majority of them. Concretely, she has translated it by the establishment of diplomatic relations, followed by the conclusion of many agreements on cooperation.

Over the years, these relations of friendship and cooperation have been consolidated. We cannot but congratulate you on the excellent relations your country maintains with us young nations.

This is particularly the case with the cooperation between our two countries whose official relations were resumed on November 23, 1972. They were concretized from the following year onwards by the signing on September 20, 1973 of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a commercial agreement. These documents constitute the privileged framework in which the amicable and fruitful relations between our two countries have developed so happily.

This is the moment for us to express in the name of the delegation accompanying us, and in that of all the people of Chad our profound gratitude to the Chinese Government and people for the most disinterested assistance they have never ceased to give to the Chadian people. We wish to express to you in advance our sincere thanks for the projects of national interest that your country has undertaken to build in our country.

Our visit in your great and beautiful country fully shows our determination and our firm will to work tirelessly for the reinforcement of our cooperation in the interests well understood by our respective peoples.

Geographically, your country is vast. It is not lacking in contrasts and diversities. And yet the People's Republic of China projects before the world the image of a great country that is united and prosperous. The image that your country offers us commands our admiration and remains for us a model in the way of seeking national unity.

To realize peace in Chad, by the reconciliation of all its children, has always been, and remains our immediate and fundamental preoccupation. Since the act of salvation of April 13, 1975 which inaugurated a new political era in our country, we have essentially devoted our efforts to seeking susceptible ways and means to facilitate the return of a genuine peace. In this regard, we have spared neither our time nor our energy.

Numerous initiatives have been taken towards those of our brothers of the armed opposition. In this way, we were persuaded that our hopes would not be disappointed entirely. They have not been disappointed. In fact, owing to the positive contribution of certain friendly countries, the contacts which were established with certain tendencies of opposition have been allowed to lead to a platform of entente. The agreement signed on September 16, 1977 in Khartoum between the government representatives and the Council of the Command of the Armed Forces of the North is an eloquent illustration. The implementation of the agreement has brought about the promulgation of a fundamental charter. This charter which has produced a new political pattern in our country so as to take into account the legitimate aspirations of the Chadian people, defines henceforth the institutional framework of the republic.

The assigned task for the new period of our country is of course that of promoting the economic and social development, but also and above all that of searching by all means for peace, which remains the creed of our political action at home.

Externally, the government of national union established on August 31, 1978 undertakes according to the spirit of the fundamental charter to:

--Carry out a foreign policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries that love peace, freedom, justice and progress;

--Respect the fundamental principles defined in the charter of the United Nations and that of OAU;

--Support the legitimate struggle of peoples who are still under racial and colonial domination;

--Practise non-alignment.

As people may note through the manifestation of the great orientations of the foreign policy which is followed by the Government of national union, Chad, lively preoccupied by a world in profound changes in all fields, wishes to make its modest contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the search of solutions for the establishment of a more just and more equitable new international economic order.

In the world, if people may happily note that the direct confrontation between the East and the West is somewhat blurred, there is a place of intranquility in so far as this confrontation is pursued by small countries, particularly in Africa where the rivalry between big powers seems to take an unbridled course to the detriment of this continent. One of the major preoccupations of the African political circles in recent times is that of the security of the African Continent. Such a security can only be guaranteed by the Africans themselves in the framework of the O.A.U. whose charter provides among other things for the coordination and harmonization of the policies of its members, among others in the fields of defence and security. However, the doleful reality at the moment is that no such action has yet been initiated by the O.A.U. and that there are countries which are capable of defending themselves because their means of all kinds permit them, whereas others, being poorer, are unhappily not yet self-sufficient in the field of defence. For the latter, it should be clear that in case of grave menace endangering their survival, they have the right, within the scope of exercise of their national sovereignty, to call on a power of their choice to ensure their national independence and their territorial integrity.

In any case, these appeals should not serve as a pretext for stirring up sources of conflagration here and there in Africa, which needs no sophisticated weapons but the knowhow of industrialized countries to promote the development of its peoples.

In this respect, we highly appreciate the position of the government of the People's Republic of China which resolutely stays outside of this struggle for influence while supporting the cause of Third World countries on most of the major issues.

As far as southern Africa is concerned, the position of Chad has been clearly expressed in all the international forums particularly in OAU and the United Nations. This position is unreserved support for the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. We consider that in Zimbabwe, the Anglo-American plan for a political settlement in this territory is reasonable enough and worthy of contribution by all the liberation movements. These movements should make a common effort in order to arrive at a real and equitable division of political responsibilities which till then are exercised by the white racist minority.

As far as Namibia is concerned, Chad supports without reservation the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence according to the modalities determined by the big Western powers and confirmed by the U.N. Security Council. It is urgent that the timetable proposed by the secretary-general of the United Nations for effecting this plan should be executed without delay under the leadership of SWAPO.

Chad strongly condemns the racist regime in South Africa for the ignominious and inhuman practice and the apartheid instituted in the system of government while it is perfectly aware that this practice meets the general and unanimous reprobation of all mankind. In this regard, we make a solemn appeal to the international community, particularly to the industrialized countries, trans-national societies and international organisations that they scrupulously observe the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations on sanctions against the impious regime in South Africa. Our country, on its part, has always observed these decisions and therefore does not have any relationship with this regime.

Concerned about the explosive situation in the Middle East, we think that the chances of peace have never been so great since the courageous trip of President as-Sadat to Israel in November 1977 and, above all, with the tripartite meeting at Camp David.

The state of Israel should not adopt an intransigent attitude; on the contrary, it should make the indispensable concessions for the establishment of a durable peace in the region. It is incontestable that the occupation of Arab territories by the Hebrew state, far from ensuring it security without fail, constitutes rather a permanent subject of inquietude for the renewal of hostilities. It is advisable to find a negotiated solution to this grave problem which is a constant menace to international peace and security. In seeking such a solution, the Palestinian people, represented by the Organization of Liberation of Palestine, must not be forgotten. This people whose legitimate rights are mocked at are a case of conscience for the entire mankind. It should be right and legitimate for Israel to accept that a homeland be established in the region in the interest of the Palestinian people.

As to the problem of disarmament, one of the major concerns of the moment, our position is as follows: We consider that the big powers, to avoid endangering the survival of mankind, should accept a general disarmament under international control. In this way, the colossal sums spent on research and perfection of instruments of destruction could be used wisely in the interest of the three quarters of mankind who remain in a chronic state of underdevelopment. The results of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on this question are meagre when compared with the hope placed on that session. Thus it is proper that efforts be made and intensified in the United Nations in order to arrive at complete and general disarmament.

Besides, for us, disarmament should not be confined only to the adoption of measures to protect the countries with nuclear arms, but should be a guarantee by them not to proliferate such arms to Third World countries, the African countries in particular, and not to allow the rich countries to commit aggression against the poor countries.

These are the positions at the moment of the Republic of Chad on major world problems, and its peaceful conception of relations between nations and peoples. In this regard, we are glad to notice the identity of our views on important questions which agitate the international scene, notably in Africa and in the rest of the world.

We are convinced that the happy invitation you extended to us to visit the People's Republic of China will give us an opportunity to have a useful exchange of views on problems of common interest as well as to concert our ways and means to strengthen and advance our amicable cooperation in the interest of our two peoples.

LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS WITH PRESIDENT MALLOUM

OW210916Y Peking NCNA in English 0848 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and Felix Malloum, president of the Republic of Chad, held talks here this morning.

Present on the Chad side were Idriss Miskine, minister of communications and transports; Dr. Helena Tchiouna, minister of public works, mining and geology; Hissein Alkhali, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation; Ousman Gam, secretary of state for national education in charge of youth, sports and culture; Ngarnayal Mbailemdana, secretary general of the Presidency of the republic; Ngangbet Kosnaye, member of the National Council for Solidarity; Chad Ambassador to China Adoum Aganaya; Dr. Baroum, political counsel to the Presidency of the republic; M. Barma, diplomatic counsel to the Presidency of the republic; Feckoua Laoukisiam, cultural counsel to the Presidency of the republic; and Noudjalbaye Dolotan, director of the Special Office of the Presidency of the republic.

Attending on the Chinese side were Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Ta, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Ho Kung-kai, Liu Ho-lin, Shen Shao-hsing, Wang Lo-tien and Kao Chien-chung, leading members of departments concerned; as well as Miao Chiu-jui, Chinese ambassador to Chad.

NCNA REPORTS ON CHAD'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

OW210729Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

["Chad Advances on Road of National Independence"--NCNA headline]

[Excerpts] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Republic of Chad, under the leadership of President Felix Malloum, is forging ahead on the road of national independence. While standing for national reconciliation and an active development of the national economy, culture and education in home affairs, it pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposition to imperialism and colonialism, and safeguard of African unity.

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Blessed with a long history and a vast expanse of territory, Chad has a hard-working and heroic people. However, protracted economic exploitation by the colonialists and their policy of political estrangement landed Chad in a state of economic backwardness and its nationalities in discord. The Chad Government resolved to change this state of affairs after independence, especially after President Malloum took power in 1975. The government takes agriculture and livestock-breeding as the foundation of the national economy.

The Supreme Military Council headed by President Malloum and the Command Council of the Northern Armed Forces--an opposition headed by Hissene Habre--have recently reached an agreement through negotiations, proclaimed a "basic charter" of the state and formed a government of national harmony, thus overcoming the tribal confrontation and discord created by the colonialist's "divide and rule" policy and enabling the country to advance on the road of national reconciliation.

Chad pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment and opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, stands for equality among nations big or small, respects the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries, and opposes the evil practice of dividing the African countries into the "progressive," the "moderate" and the "conservative." It works to preserve unity between the African countries and other Third World countries and stands for the settlement of their differences through dialogue without foreign interference. President Malloum visited on many occasions neighbouring countries to improve or strengthen Chad's relations with them.

Chad is consistently opposed to racism and Zionism, supports the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples, and stands for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. In this common struggle, Chad and the countries and peoples concerned have supported each other and will continue to win new successes.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC, DPRK

OW210739Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (TRP) led by Rashidi Kawawa member of the party's Central Committee, chairman of the Standing Committee in charge of party affairs and minister of defence and national service, left here this afternoon for friendly visits to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Pius Msekwa, TRP national executive secretary; A. Auyub Simba, TRP deputy national executive secretary; Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Chun and Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Chong Il-man. The Chinese ambassador gave a cocktail party on the evening of September 18 in honour of the delegation's coming visit to China.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW210932Y Peking NCNA in English 0812 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Dakar, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Senegal Tsung Ko-wen presented his credentials to Leopold Sedar-Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, here today.

In a very cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador after the presentation, the president said, "I have followed closely the visits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran. I am very glad of the success of his visits."

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Present on the occasion were Moustapha Niasse, foreign minister of Senegal, and Djibo Ka, director of the Office of the President of the republic.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SUDANESE GOVERNMENT SIGNED

OW201334Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--A trade protocol for 1978-79 between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan was signed here this afternoon.

Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Harun al-Awad, minister of commerce and supply of the Sudan, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah attended the signing ceremony.

After the ceremony, the Chinese and Sudanese friends drank toasts to the successful signing of the document and the steady growth of friendship between China and the Sudan.

HUA SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE ON IRANIAN EARTHQUAKE TO SHAH

OW201124Y Peking NCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shahanshah of Iran, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the afflicted people and bereaved families in the area stricken by the recent earthquake.

The message reads:

"Learning of the strong earthquake in northeastern Iran, which caused great losses to inhabitants of the stricken area, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to Your Majesty and, through you, to the afflicted people and the bereaved families."

ENVOY MEETS WITH SARKIS, 'ARAFAT BEFORE DEPARTURE

OW160820Y Peking NCNA in English 0731 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Lebanon Hsu Ming left here today at the end of his term of office.

Before his departure, the Chinese ambassador called on Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, President of the Chamber of Deputies Kamal as-As'ad and Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence Fu'ad Butrus, and had friendly talks with them.

The ambassador also called on Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat and they had a friendly talk.

On September 12, the ambassador gave a farewell party at the Chinese Embassy. It was attended by Deputy Premier Fu'ad Butrus and other high-ranking Lebanese officials as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here.

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PFLP DELEGATION ATTENDS BANQUET IN PEKING

OW151755Y Peking NCNA in English 1701 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Lo Shih-kao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a visiting group of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Zakariyah 'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad. Among the guests were Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Muhammad and Dr. Sami Musallam, head and deputy head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

The visiting group arrived in Peking today as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY RECEIVES PLA'S CHANG TSAI-CHIEN

OW171329Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--General Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defence of Mexico, met with Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army yesterday.

Chang Tsai-chien conveyed the regards of Chinese Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Hsu Hsiang-chien to General Felix Galvan Lopez. The latter asked the Chinese guest to convey his regards to the two Chinese vice premiers.

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence Chang Pin-yu and military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Mexico Liao Sheng-hui were present on the occasion. Chang Pin-yu is accompanying Chang Tsai-chien on the visit to Mexico.

Chang Tsai-chien arrived here on September 13 for a visit to this country at the invitation of General Galvan.

TANG KO ATTENDS CHILEAN RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW180902Y Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Sergio Huidobro Justiniano, Chilean ambassador to China, gave a reception at noon today in celebration of the 168th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chile.

Among the guests were Tang Ko, Chinese minister of metallurgical industry; Wang Hai-jung, vice foreign minister; Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wang Tao-han vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tan Yun-ho, vice-minister of public health; Yu Pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

KWANGMING DAILY CONTINUES DEBATE ON TRUTH, REALITY

HK200855Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 15 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by LI Chun [2621 0402]: "Again Discuss Objective Truth and Objective Reality"]

[Text] After my article "It Is Impermissible To Confound Objective Truth With Objective Reality" was published, some comrades criticized it in their articles. I feel it necessary for me to air my opinions.

I. Are Objective Truth and Objective Reality One and the Same Thing or Two Different Things?

This really is a question of principle which we must make clear. I agree to the basic viewpoint which many comrades have already revealed: The question of truth falls within the category of the theory of knowledge. Truth is related to error. It is different from objective being. Objective truth is the object of knowledge and is not knowledge itself.

As we know, objective things only exist objectively and do not involve the question of right and wrong. For instance, a falling star, a moon eclipse, a flying bird, a blooming flower, lightning and thunder, wind and rain exist objectively and do not have the nature of being right or wrong. We cannot distinguish them by the yardstick of truth or fallacy. The question of truth and fallacy emerges only in the process of man's understanding of the objective world. The difference between truth and fallacy emerges only when man's knowledge and theory of the objective world are taken into consideration. Knowledge which correctly reflects an objective matter and its law is objective truth, otherwise it is fallacious. Take the revolution of the earth around the sun for example: As a matter of objective reality, the revolution of the earth around the sun has nothing to do with truth. The question of truth is involved only when the significance of man's understanding and judgment of this objective reality is considered. The Ptolemaic system which denies this objective law is fallacious, and the Copernican theory which correctly reflects this objective law is true. They both are within the category of man's knowledge. If objective truth is equated with objective reality and if objective reality is taken as objective truth, truth will then be regarded as a matter having nothing to do with the subjective, so that truth is separated from the materialist theory of reflection.

It should be pointed out that Marxism has never directly called an objective reality an objective truth. The authors of some articles stick to a few words of Lenin, such as "real knowledge reflects an objective truth independent of man's will" and "theory reflects objective truth." They then jump to the conclusion that Lenin equated objective truth with objective reality. This is not convincing and is incompatible with Lenin's basic viewpoint. In handling Lenin's works, as in handling Chairman Mao's works, we must appreciate their spiritual essence systematically and comprehensively and not draw conclusions in an oversimplified way by just grasping certain words and phrases.

How should we correctly comprehend Lenin's original meaning? In my opinion, at least three points deserve our attention. First, the teachers of the revolution always dealt with truth as the fruit or content of understanding, treated truth and fallacy as belonging to two opposite categories and did not regard truth as something which had already existed before mankind came into being. For instance, Marx said: "Man should prove the truth of his thinking in the course of practice." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 16) Engels said: "Truth is embraced in the process of understanding." (Ibid, Vol 4, p 212) [paragraph continues]

Lenin said: "An outstanding point is that: Through man's practice and purposeful activities, Hegel came close to an 'idea' which identified concept with the objective and came close to an idea which is regarded as truth." ("Notes on Philosophy," October 1974, Third Edition, pp 203-204) Chairman Mao also said in "On Practice:" "The truth of any knowledge or theory is determined...." We must take these remarks into consideration. Second, in elucidating the question of truth as in his article "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin had a debate with Bogdanov. He laid emphasis on criticizing Bogdanov for regarding truth as an idealistic concept based on "an organizational form of man's experience." He stressed the identity of objective truth and objective reality and not the distinction between objective truth and objective reality. He began by saying: "Is there such a thing as objective truth, that is, can human ideas have a content that does not depend on a subject, that does not depend either on a human being, or on humanity?" ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 121) Here, Lenin presented this question as the basic premise of the whole theory. Obviously, he wanted to stress that the truth of thinking lies in its objectivity. He emphatically pointed out that objective truth means the objective content of human ideas that does not depend on a subject. This classic thesis has practically drawn a line of demarcation between the materialist conception of truth and all idealist conceptions of truth. However, since objective truth means an objective content of human ideas that does not depend on a subject, it goes without saying that objective truth is something entirely different from the objective reality which is independent of man's consciousness. However, Lenin did not stress this point. Third, it was only when he stressed the identity of objective truth and the objective world and opposed interpreting truth as a pure subject having nothing to do with objective existence that Lenin put "objective truth" on a par with the "objective world" and "absolute nature" and put the word "reflect" before "objective truth." Here, by saying "objective truth that does not depend on man," Lenin meant that the object and content of knowledge did not depend on man's will. He did not mean the object of knowledge itself, nor the objective world beyond man's consciousness. It will not be difficult for us to understand this point if we systematically study paragraphs four, five and six of Chapter Two of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." Putting one thing on a par with another does not mean equating them. When Marx said in his afterword to the second edition of Capital: "The idea is nothing else than the material world reflected by the human mind, and translated into forms of thought." He only stressed that the idea is a reflection of the material and depends on the material. No one will draw a conclusion from this that the ideal means the material. For this reason, I personally believe that it is more compatible with Lenin's basic viewpoint and the materialist theory of reflection if we interpret his words "only when knowledge reflects an objective truth independent of man's will" and "theory reflects objective truth" as the objective law reflected (or described) by knowledge and theory.

True, judging by the dialectical point of view, there is not unbridgeable chasm between objective truth and objective reality, as is the case between consciousness and matter. However, it does not mean that we can therefore mix objective truth with objective reality and consciousness with matter.

II. Concerning Absolute Truth and Relative Truth

We do not have to go into details of the general principle regarding this question. The focal point of the difference of opinion is: Some articles hold that "as far as a certain concrete objective truth or process is concerned," it is possible for the subjective to be identical with the objective, so that there is eternal, absolute truth which exists independently. In my opinion, however, any concrete truth (truth is always concrete) is a dialectical unity of relative truth and absolute truth, there is neither relativity which is isolated from absoluteness nor absoluteness which is isolated from relativity, and absolute truth is not alienated from relative truth and does not exist independently.

Some articles pointed out that Engels and Lenin confirmed that the thesis "Napoleon died on 5 May 1821" was "eternal truth," to prove the existence of independent eternal truth and absolute truth. This proof is not convincing. As we all know, besides this example, Engels also cited many examples in "anti-Duhring," such as "2 times 2 are 4; the sum of the three interior angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles; Paris is in France; a man will die if he does not eat." Engels did say that this is "eternal, final and ultimate truth." However, he said this when he was mocking Duhring, an arbitrary, metaphysical materialist. He added that this meant "using high-sounding words in connection with a very simple matter." Very obviously, in most cases, this "eternal truth" just confirms and recognizes some very simple phenomena and does not embrace the essence and law of an objective matter. This truth is "eternal." However, what role does it play and what meaning does it have in developing man's knowledge? How much can it help in developing science? Lenin said: "It is unwise to use high-sounding words in connection with simple things. If we want to advance materialism, we must drop this trite play with the words 'eternal truth'; we must be good at dialectically raising and solving the question of the relationship between absolute and relative truth." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 132)

Man can turn "a thing in itself" into "a thing for itself." In the course of practice, he can sometimes achieve results as expected. Does this show that the subjective can embrace the objective in a certain scope? In my opinion, we should not draw an oversimplified, positive conclusion. Achievement of expected results in practice can only show that man has already grasped the nature and law of an objective matter and that scientific theory plays an enormous role in guiding practice. It does not mean that the subjective is identical with the objective. For example, man can extract alizarin from coal tar and does not have to obtain it from matter. This success in practice shows that man has grasped the basic nature of alizarin and the law of extracting alizarin from coal tar. However, it does not show that man knows everything about the internal structure and essence of alizarin. The reason is that the internal structure and essence of any objective matter cannot be known fully. As Chairman Mao formerly said, not only the atom but the atomic nucleus and the electron are also divisible and can be divided infinitely. As his scientific level rises, man will continue to deepen his understanding of every kind of matter (including alizarin). This also is true with social science. There always will be a difference between the subjective and the objective and between the perceiver and the object. Any scientific theory invariably reflects (describes or embraces) the objective reality of a certain level or echelon. As Lenin pointed out: "We can never understand a concrete matter completely. The infinite total of the general concepts, laws, and so forth can furnish the complete information of a concrete matter." ("Notes on Philosophy," pamphlet form, p 310) "Materialists hold that the world is richer, livelier and more diversified than it appears, because it shows a new aspect once science takes a step forward." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 127) Therefore, as history develops and the level of understanding rises, man will continue to discover new things.

Does this view of truth imply "a denial of the absolute nature of truth" and "the danger of falling into the swamp of relativism" as some comrades have feared? The answer is negative. Lenin explicitly pointed out: "To be a materialist is to acknowledge objective truth, which is revealed to us by our sensory organs. To acknowledge objective truth, that is, truth not dependent upon man and mankind, is, in one way or another, to recognize absolute truth." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol II, p 132) "The materialist dialectics of Marx and Engels certainly contains relativism, but it is not reducible to relativism, that is, it recognizes the relativity of all our knowledge, not in the sense of denying objective truth, but in the sense that the limits of approximation of our knowledge to this truth are historically conditional." (Ibid., p 136) It is quite clear that the problem of whether one adheres to the materialist dialectics of Marx of practices relativism on the question of truth lies in whether one acknowledges that all truths are objective truths and whether one recognizes that in man's appearance there is an objective content of independent of the subjective form. [paragraph continues]

Or it may be put in this way--the problem lies in whether one recognizes the difference in principle between truth and error and whether one recognizes that every truth is a correct ideological reflection of the objective world and its laws and that every truth contains the elements of absolute truth. The problem does not lie in recognizing whether there is an absolute truth divorced from relative truth that exists independently and eternally, truth that is consistent throughout whether it is viewed subjectively or objectively. The relativists separate absolute truth from relative truth. They consider truth to be relative and deny that every scientific theory contains elements of absolute truth. In fact, this is to radically obliterate the boundary in principle between truth and error and to basically deny the existence of objective truth. To the dialectical materialists every truth is a unity of relative truth and absolute truth. They regard truth as an unending process of development while affirming the absoluteness of objective truth and confirming the boundary in principle between truth and error. "The sum total of innumerable relative truths constitutes absolute truth." (Chairman Mao's "On Practice") Some comrades believe that only by taking certain scientific theories or conclusions as absolute truth will they attach importance to theory and respect the authority of truth. They contend that any attempt to identify any scientific theory and its conclusion as containing a part of absolute truth, that is, relative truth, will weaken the guiding role of theory and lessen the authority of truth. We think such fears are unfounded because, like everything that exists objectively, any concrete truth follows a process of occurring, developing and disappearing. Every scientific theory which correctly reflects the objective world will play a great role in guiding practice in a certain period after its appearance and within the bounds of its application, despite the fact that it contains relative truth which has elements of absolute truth. It is in this sense that its authority can in no way be supplanted. However, when the development of history enters a new stage, when problems multiply and exceed their original proportions and when a certain scientific theory or conclusion no longer plays a guiding role and exercises authority, then it will be replaced by a more advanced scientific theory or conclusion (higher truth). In turn, this will guide practice as powerfully as it did before and will become an authority that cannot be replaced in any way.

On the other hand, some articles believe it is "unnecessary" to reveal all the complexities of objective things. This view is also worth exploring. Of course, knowledge aims to grasp the essence of objective things and their laws to guide people to transform the objective world. But essence is concealed in appearance. Generally speaking, given the prerequisite that other conditions remain unchanged, the more people understand objective phenomena, the better they will discover from them the essence and laws of objective things. What Chairman Mao said about "discard the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside" refers to handling the data of sense perception, that is, making a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge. There is no attempt in the least to prevent people from understanding as much as possible the complex nature of objective things. Lenin said: "To fully understand things, we must grasp and study all their aspects, links and 'intermediaries.'" While it is not possible for us to achieve this, the overall demand can prevent us from making mistakes and following a fixed pattern." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol XXXII, p 83) In fact, from certain phenomena that have escaped our attention, a whole new crops of scientific theories have sometimes been deduced through in-depth observation to broaden the horizons of knowledge. For instance, commodity production and exchange were for a long time known to people in an objective sense. But it was Marx who began with an analysis of commodities to establish the Marxist political economy and enable him to reveal the secrets of the capitalist society. Toward the end of the 19th century, as another example, a prominent physicist was satisfied with the perfect state of physics at that time, although there was no way to explain the experiments conducted by Michelson and Morley and the blackbody radiation experiments. These were regarded as just two dark clouds gathering over the horizon. However, from these experiments Einstein and Planck advanced the theory of relativity and quantum theory--epochal contributions to the development of physics.

III. The Difference Between Two Views and Adhering to the Criteria for Practice

Differing views on truth itself eventually settled on the problem of how to approach the criteria for practice.

In my previous article I stressed the objective aspect of true ideas. I was emphatic in maintaining that objective truth and objective reality are two different things and that any truth can in no way completely grasp objective reality. The ultimate aim is to emphasize the importance of facing the facts and of seeking truth from facts--along with the prerequisite of taking practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth. This is because true ideas are objective. Therefore, all theories and concepts must be verified by practice to determine whether they are true or false. All suggestions and views must be examined in terms of objective reality so that people may decide what to discard and what to select. This is because all truths can only approximately and generally explain the complex aspects of objective reality. They contain only part of absolute truth, that is relative truth. Therefore, even if theories and concepts are verified by practice as true at a given historical stage, they must be continually examined by practice until they are supplemented and developed by new practical experience under new historical conditions. Under such circumstances, the guiding role of theories can be better developed to promote the transformation of objective truth into objective reality.

However, according to some articles, objective truth is equated with objective reality so that the former becomes part of the latter. They believe that some theories and concepts that are consistent subjectively and objectively contain eternal and absolute truths. This will certainly confuse the relationships between thinking and reality and between knowledge and practice. This is because since objective truth is equated with objective reality--making truth something beyond man's consciousness--then practice as a criterion for verifying truth no longer functions as a criterion for examining man's knowledge (or may be interpreted as having no relationship with man's knowledge). Instead, it becomes a criterion for examining objective being. This is unconvincing (for objective being does not require a criterion). Speaking from another angle, if certain theories and concepts are regarded as eternal and absolute truths in terms of objective reality, then it will be no longer necessary to subject them to new examinations by practice after their truths are verified by practice at a given historical stage! At the same time, if certain concepts and theories are regarded completely possessing the eternal and absolute truths of objective reality, then they can of course be used to examine whether those concepts and theories on similar problems contain truths or errors! Under these circumstances, are we not recognizing that there are two criteria for verifying truth and that theory can be a criterion for examining itself?

TENG HSIAO-PING RETURNS TO PEKING FROM DPRK VISIT

OW201521Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese party and government delegation with Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, as leader, and Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, third secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, as deputy leader returned here by special train this evening after attending the celebrations of the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Welcoming them at the railway station were Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and other party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Mu-hua, Chi Peng-fei, Wang Chen [3769 7201], Ku Mu, Kang Shih-en, Li Chiang, Yang Yung, Chang Yao-tzu, Han Nien-lung, Wang Hai-jung, Shen Chien, Li Chieh-po and Wu Ching-tung. Also present at the railway station was Huang Hua, member of the delegation, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and foreign minister, who returned to Peking earlier.

On hand were Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, Mrs Chon Myong-su and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Before returning to Peking, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Comrade Peng Chung made an inspection tour of the three northeast provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang, and Tangshan of Hopei Province and Tientsin.

HUA KUO FENG SHORTENS TIME FOR MODERNIZATION TO 10 YEARS

OW201711Y Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[By Rene Flipo]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Sep (AFP)--After his recent trip to Romania and Yugoslavia, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng decided to reduce to ten years the length of time China is giving itself to modernize its industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence.

According to well-informed Chinese sources in Hong Kong, his visits to these two European socialist countries convinced Chairman Hua that this time-span, much shorter than the 25 years planned in 1975 by the late Premier Chou En-lai, would be long enough to allow China to achieve this objective.

The Chinese chairman and premier was particularly interested in industrial projects built with Western collaboration, notably in Yugoslavia, the sources added.

Chairman Hua this month issued directives to party and government organs to further accelerate a scheme for economic development partly grounded in an inflow of foreign technology, plant and capital, the sources said.

But this policy would be carried out without falling into too great a dependence on foreign things and with respect for the principle of "self-reliance," the sources added.

One formula which will be particularly widely used will be to repay the participating foreign firms with a share in the production of the enterprises they will have helped to set up in China.

But it remains difficult to define what the sudden acceleration it has decided on to achieve what it calls its "four modernizations" will mean in concrete terms for China.

China is still very much a developing country and any "modernization" is still probably less spectacular and more modest than it would be in a Western context.

This is an additional sign however, following Chairman Hua's first visit west of Moscow, of the efforts China has begun making over the last two years to build itself into a strong power and come closer to the West, while facing up to the Soviet "threat."

CHINA'S NATIONAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION SETS UP NEW SECRETARIAT

OW201321Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1844 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep--The Chinese National Women's Federation held the first session of its Standing Committee on 19 September. Acting in accordance with Article 7, Chapter III, of the "Charter of the Chinese National Women's Federation," the meeting set up the Secretariat of the National Women's Federation. The meeting decided that Comrade Lo Chiung [5012 3890] would be the first secretary of the Secretariat, and that Li Chin [2621 3830], Li Pao-kuang [2621 1405 0342], Huang Kan-ying [7806 3927 5391], Wu Chuan-heng [0702 0356 5899], Tien Hsiu-chuan [3944 4423 3197], Li Shu-cheng [2621 3219 6927] and Tung Pien [5516 6708] would be secretaries of the Secretariat.

The meeting discussed the work of the National Women's Federation during the coming winter-spring period. Kang Ko-ching, chairman of the National Women's Federation, spoke. She called on everyone to seriously implement the guidelines of the Fourth Congress of the National Women's Federation, work earnestly and raise the work of the Women's Federation to a new level, thus contributing to the realization of the four modernizations.

Standing Committee Namelist

OW201145Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1816 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep--The Fourth Executive Committee of the National Women's Federation held its first plenum today. In accordance with Item 7, Chapter III, of the "Charter of the Chinese National Women's Federation," the plenum elected the chairman, vice chairmen and 50 Standing Committee members of the Executive Committee.

They are Chairman Kang Ko-ching; Vice Chairmen Shih Liang, Lo Chiung, Wu I-fang [0740 4182 5364], Tseng Hsien-chih [2582 2009 2784], Lei Chieh-chiung [7191 3381 8825], Lin Chiao-chih [2651 1564 4460], Li Pao-kuang, Hao Chien-hsiu, Huang Kan-ying, Lin Li-yun [2651 7787 7291], Kuan Chien [7070 1696], A-pei Tsai-tan-cho-ka and Ma-i-nu-erh; and Standing Committee members (in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames) Fang Lan [2455 5695], Wu Lan [3527 5695], Ten Yu-chih [6772 5940 1807], Tien Hsiu-chuan [3944 4423 3197], Shi Liang, Chu Lin [2612 7207], Kuan Chien [7070 1696], Ma-i-nu-erh, Li Chen [2621 6297], Li Lin [2621 2651], Li Chin [2621 3830], Li Chang-jung [2621 7022 2837], Li Po-chao [2621 2672 6856], Li Pao-kuang [2621 1405 0342], Li Shu-cheng [2621 3219 6927], Yang Yun-yu [2799 5686 3768], Wu Chuan-heng [0702 0356 5899], Wu I-fang, Ying I-chuan [2019 1355 2938], Shen Tzu-chiu [3088 5417 0046], Sung Li-ying [1345 4539 5391], Lu Tsui [7120 3862], A-pei Tasi-tan-cho-ka, Chen Tstung-ying [7115 3827 5391], La Hsi-ta [2139 1585 6671], Li Chiao-chih, Lin Li-yun, Lo Chiung, Chao Ming-chien [6392 2494 1017], Hao Chien-hsiu, Hu Tzu-ying [5170 1311 1305], Hu Nai-chiu [5170 5082 4428], Hu Te-hua [5170 1795 5478], Yao Shu-ping [1202 3219 1627], Chin Su-ping [4440 4790 5493], Yuan Jung [5913 8833], Li Hsiu-chen [2698 4423 4176], Ku Hsiu-lien [7357 4423 5571], Hsu Kuang [1776 0342], Kuo Min-chiu [6753 2494 4428], Huang Kan-ying [7806 3927 5391], Tsao Jui-wu [2580 3843 2976], Kang Ko-ching, Chang Jui-ying [4545 3843 5391], Liang Ko-ping [2733 2688 1627], Tung Pien [5516 6708], Han Yu-tung [7281 1636 2717], Tseng Hsien-chih, Lei Chieh-chiung and Tai Ko-yu [2071 0344 1342].

Executive Committee Namelist

OW202257Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1825 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep--The following is the namelist of members and alternate members of the Fourth Executive Committee of the Chinese National Women's Federation:

The 245 members (in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames) are Ting I-chih [0002 0001 1807], Tao Mei-ying [0430 5019 5391], Yu Lan [0060 5695], Yu Chih-i [0060 0037 0001], Yu Li-chun [0060 4539 5028], Ma Kuei-hsuan [7456 1145 1357], Ma Chu-hsien [7456 5468 0103], Wang Yun [3769 0061], Wang Kun [3769 2492], Wang Che [3769 0772], Wang Wen-chih [3769 2429 5347], Wang Yu-ying [3769 3768 5391], Wang Ju-chi [3769 3067 3825], Wang Hsiu-lan [3769 4423 5695], Wang Hsiu-chen [3769 4423 3791], Wang Chun-ping [3769 2504 1627], Wang Hsiu-pi [3769 0208 3880], Wang Hsun-fang [3769 5651 5364], Wu Lan [3527 5695], Wen Hsiang-lan [2429 7449 5659], Wen Shu-chen [2429 3219 3791], Fang Lan [2455 5695], Fang Chi-ying [2455 0796 5391], Teng Lu-chin [6772 0362 6855], Teng Yu-chih [6772 5940 1807], Shen Feng-chen [3947 7685 3791], Shen Chi-lan [3947 4764 5695], Yeh Yun [5509 0061], Tien Hsiu-chuan [3944 4423 3197], Shih Liang [0670 5328], Fu Hsueh-wen [0102 1331 2429], Pai Lin [4101 2651], Hsing Ping-tsai [6717 3521 1752], Jung Kuan-hsiu [2051 0385 4423], Kung Hsiu-chu [7255 4423 5468], Lu Yu-lan [0712 3768 5695], Chu Lin [2612 7207], Chu Tan-hua [2612 2481 5478], Jen Man-chun [0117 2581 0689], Jen Hui-chun [0117 1920 0689], Hua I [5478 6654], Liu Meng [0491 1322], Liu Ying [0491 3841], Liu Shih-ying [0491 0013 5391], Liu Ting-feng [0491 1694 7685], Liu Li-ying [0491 7787 5391], Liu Hsiu-chen [0491 4423 3791], Liu Chiu-jung [0491 4428 1369], Liu Ching-ho [0491 7234 0735], Liu I-chun [0491 3015 0689], Chi Yao-chun [7871 5069 4783], Kuan Chien [7070 1696], Kuan Jui-wu [7070 3843 2745], Chiang Hung [3068 5725], Tang Yen-ying [3282 6056 5391], Hsu Fen-shu [6079 4720 3219], Sun Yen [1327 1484], Sun Hsiao-chu [1327 1321 5468], Sun Ko-jung [1327 4430 2837], Ma-i-nu-erh [3854 0181 0505 1422], Yen Jen-ying [0917 0088 5391], Su Hui [5685 1920], Su Wu-tzu [5685 0523 3320], Su Chu-ching [5685 4554 7230], Su Chi-fang [5685 4949 5364], Su Sao-mei [5685 7510 1188], Li Chen [2621 6297], Li Kuang [2621 0342], Li Ying [2621 5391], Li Lin [2621 2651], Li Lin [2621 2651] [name repetition as received], Li Chao [2621 2507], Li Min [2621 2404], Li Chin [2621 3830], Li Yu-hua [2621 0645 5478], Li Yu-hsiu [2621 0645 4423], Li Chang-jung [2621 7022 2837], Li Yueh-hua [2621 2588 5478], Li Wen-i [2621 2429 1355], Li Lan-ting [2621 5695 0002], Li Ko-chin [2621 0344 0530], Li Hsiu-miao [2621 4423 5379], Li Po-chao [2621 0130 6856], Li Fa-lan [2621 3127 5695], Li Pao-kuang [2621 1405 0342], Li Chin-chao [2621 2516 2507], Li Min-hua [2621 2404 5478], Li Shu-cheng [2621 3219 6927], Yang Chun [2799 4783], Yang Mo [2799 3106], Yang Cheng-chu [2799 2973 0443], Yang Shou-lan [2799 1108 5695], Yang Ko-ping [2799 0344 0393], Yang Hsiu-hua [2799 4423 5363], Yang Hsueh-mei [2799 7185 2734], Yang Chien-ching [2799 7003 3237], Yang Chia-hua [2799 0857 5478], Yang Yun-yu [2799 5686 3768], Hsiao Shu-fang [5135 3219 5364], Wu Chien [0702 9063], Wu Chueh-heng [0702 0356 5899], Wu I-fang [0702 6318 5364], Wu Liang-ting [0702 0081 0080], Wu Lin-tao [0702 3829 3447], Wu Ching-chih [0702 2529 0037], Ho Lin-ching [0149 2651 7230], Ho Tse-hui [0149 3419 1957], Ho Li-liang [0149 3810 5328], Ku Chun-chih [6253 2504 5347], Ying I-chuan [2019 1355 2938], Shen Fang-cheng [3088 2455 2052], Shen Hsiu-ai [3088 4423 1947], Shen Tzu-chiu [3088 5417 0049], Shen Tsui-chen [3088 4733 4903], Sung Li-ying [1345 4539 5391], Sung Chih-min [1345 5268 2404], Chang Feng-chin [1728 7685 3830], Chang Yu-lan [1728 3768 5695], Chang Yung-ling [1728 3057 0109], Chang Chih-chuan [1728 1807 1413], Chang Hsiu-chih [1728 4423 5847], Chang Tsung-chun [1728 1350 3196], Chang Ching-chih [1728 7230 5347], Chang Chin-lan [1728 6855 5695], Chang Chieh-hsun [1728 3381 3800], Chang Su-wo [1728 4790 2053], Chang Shu-i [1728 3219 5030], Chang Ching-kuan [1728 2417 1401], Chang Ching-hui [1728 2532 2547], Chang Jui-fang [1728 3893 5364], Lu Tsui [7120 3862], Lu Shih-chia [7120 1102 0857], A-pei Tsai-tan-cho-ka [7093 3099 2088 2481 0587 0867], Chen Hsi [7115 2531], Chen Yu [7115 3022], Chen Chien-chen [7115 1696 2525], Chen Tsung-ying [7115 3827 5391], La Hsi-ta [2139 1585 6671], Lin Yueh-chin [2651 2588 3830], Lin Chiao-chih [2651 1564 4460], Lin Lan-jing [2651 5695 5391], Lin Chuan-chia [2651 0278 1367], Lin Li-yun [2651 7787 7291], Lin Chia-mei [2651 0163 2812],

Cho Pi-yu [0587 4310 3768], Lo Chiung [5012 8825], Lo Shu-chang [5012 0647 4545], Chou Ming [0719 2494], Chou Pan [0719 4162], Chou Tao [0719 6670], Chou I-miao [0719 1355 1181], Chou Mei-hsiang [0719 5019 3276], Meng Chung-yun [1322 0112 0061], Chao Feng [6392 3536], Chao Ming-chien [6392 2494 1017], Chao Pi-chen [6392 4310 3791], Hao Chih-ping [6787 3112 1627], Hao Chien-hsiu [6787 1696 4423], Hu Tzu-ying [5170 1311 1305], Hu Wen-hsiu [5170 2429 4423], Hu Yu-lan [5170 3768 5695], Hu Nai-chiu [5170 5082 4428], Hu Te-hua [5170 1795 5478], Tsao Ming [5430 2494], Pai Ching [2672 7230], Shih W-chang [2457 1172 3864], Yao Shu-ping [1202 3219 1627], No Chen [1226 3791], Ho Chih [6320 0037], Chin Su-ping [4440 4790 5493], Chin Shu-chen [4440 3219 3791], Yuan Jung [5913 8833], Mo-se I-lo [5459 5331 0181 3157], Li Hsiu-chen [2698 4423 4176], Chia Tsu-yu [6328 4371 3768], Hsia Feng-chu [1115 7685 3796], Hsia Ko-la [1115 0344 2139], Ku Hsia [7357 7269], Ku Hsiu-lien [7357 4423 5571], Hsu Kuang [1776 0342], Hsu Min [1776 2404], Hsu Chih-yin [1776 5347 1377], Hsu Hui-jung [1776 1920 2837], Kao Shih-chen [7559 0013 3791], Kao Shou-hsien [7559 7445 0341], Kao Chia-fang [7559 1367 5364], Kao Pei-chih [7559 1014 6347], Kuo Chien [6753 1696], Kuo Li-wen [6753 0500 2429], Kuo Ming-chiu [6753 2494 4428], Kuo Shu-chen [6753 3219 3791], Tang Ssu-hsiao [0781 0843 1321], Tsao Tao [7118 3447], Huang Wei [7806 5524], Yang Yu-hsiang [7806 3768 4382], Huang Kan-ying [7806 3927 5391], Huang Kuo-chih [7806 0948 1807], Huang Chin-o [7806 6855 1230], Huang Hai-ming [7806 3189 2494], Mei Kuang [2734 0342], Mei Chen-tung [2734 6966 1749], Tsao Hsiu-fen [2580 4423 5358], Tsao Kuan-chun [2850 0385 5028], Tsao Jui-wu [2580 3843 2976], Tsao Ching-ju [2580 7234 1172], Kung Fu-sheng [7895 2528 3932], Chang Hsiu-ying [1603 4423 5391], Chang Hsiang-yu [1603 7449 3768], Tsui Po [1508 3134], Fu Kuei-hua [4569 2710 5363], Kang Ko-ching [1660 0344 7237], Chang Jui-ying [4545 3843 5391], Liang Hsiu-ying [2733 4423 5391], Liang Ko-ping [2733 2688 1627], Liang Chiu-hsia [2733 4428 7209], Shen Mo-mei [6186 6206 5019], Peng Ching [1756 7230], Peng I-feng [1756 5669 2800], Tung Pien [5516 6708], Han Yen [7281 1693], Han Chih-chun [7281 5347 0193], Han Yu-tung [7281 1636 2717], Tung Ai-feng [4547 1947 7685], Pu Hsiu-ying [2528 4423 5391], Tseng Hsiao-ping [2582 1420 1627], Tseng Hsien-chih [2582 2009 2784], Hsieh Jih-mei [6200 2480 1188], Hsieh Ping-hsin [6200 0393 1800], Hsieh Hsi-te [6200 1585 1795], Hsieh Hsueh-ping [6200 7185 5493], Meng Mei-chu [5536 5019 3796], Meng Su-fen [5536 4790 5358], Lei Ya-man [7191 1427 2581], Lei Chieh-chiung [7191 3381 8825], Liao Su-hua [1675 5685 5478], Liao Meng-hsing [1675 1125 6821], Pan Ching-li [3382 2529 7787], Mu Chang-ching [4476 7022 7230], Tai Ko-yu [2071 0344 1342], Tai Ming-chun [2071 2494 0689], Wei Kuei-chih [7614 2710 5347].

The 55 alternate members (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) are Wan Tzu-jung [8001 1311 2837], I Chun-feng [1707 2504 7364], Ma Fang-su [7456 5364 4790], Ma Kuei-chih [7456 2710 5347], Wang Su-hua [3769 4790 5478], Fang Yu-lin [1788 3768 9036], Yin Hung-hsia [1438 4767 7209], Tung Ko-erh [2639 2706 1422], Lu Kuang-hua [4151 1639 5363], Lu Chun-ying [4151 0193 5391], Yeh Ming [0673 2494], Tien Ying [3944 3841], Lan Tsui-chen [5695 5050 3791], Chu Ti [2612 4104], Chu Hsien-fen [2612 7359 5358], Jen Fang [0117 0119], Liu Wen-min [0491 2429 2404], Liu Hsiu-jung [0491 4423 2837], Hsu Nan-ying [6079 2809 5391], Sun Shu-hsien [1327 3219 6343], Li Tsui-ping [2621 5050 5493], Yang Chu-ying [2799 5468 5391], Wu Hsiu-chen [0702 4423 6297], Wu Chun-wei [0702 0193 0251], Ho Chun-ying [0149 2504 5391], Chang Lin [1728 3829], Chang Shih-ying [1728 1102 5391], Chang Hsiao-chin [1728 1420 5367], Chang Hsiu-lien [1728 4423 5571], Chang Chiu-tsai [1728 7296 5475], Chang Ching-ju [1728 2417 1172], Chen Sai-ying [7115 6357 5391], Fan Wen-ying [5400 2429 5391], Fan Shih-chun [5400 0013 6874], Lin Chu-ying [2651 5468 5391], Lo Chih-hsiang [5012 1807 4382], Chou Wen-ying [0719 2429 5391], Cheng Hui-ying [6774 1920 5391], Chao Chin-yu [6392 6855 3768], Chao Fu-ping [6392 1381 1627], Chiang Hsueh-mei [1203 1331 5019], Keng Chung-chin [5105 0112 3830], Mo Su-mei [5459 4790 1253], Kuo Shu-wen [6753 3219 2429], Lang Tsung [2597 1350], Tao Yu-chen [7118 3768 3791], Mei Shih-jung [2734 0013 5554], Chang Pei-mu [1603 0554 1166], Tsui Feng-tzu [1508 7685 1311], Kung Chien-sun [7895 6692 1327], Tung Wen-chien [5516 2429 2638], Han Jung-chen [7281 2837 3791], Hsieh Chin [6200 0530], Liao Jui-feng [1675 3843 7685], Kuan Chiang-chu [4619 5638 5468].

FIRST MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS

OW201119Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--"We plan to produce more machines in the eight years up to 1985 than in the first 28 years after liberation," said Chou Tzu-chien, minister of China's First Ministry of Machine Building Industry, to HSINHUA.

One of China's chief suppliers of modern technology, the ministry is expected to complete 60 sets of equipment for large enterprises and other key products, including those for farm improvement and wet rice cultivation, large steel rolling mills, complete synthetic ammonia plants with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons and plants producing the same amount of ethylene, and large steam turbine power generating units. Large-sized, high-grade and precision products are now in production. Since last year the industry has manufactured a 1,700-millimetre continuous cold rolling mill, a precision copying milling machine, China's largest electron microscope with a magnification of 800,000 times and other new products. The Shanghai machine tools industry alone makes more than 20 varieties of numerical-controlled machine tools in addition to a hundred kinds of large precision, automatic machine tools.

The ministry wants existing industrial bases and enterprises to be used to full capacity and technically transformed. This, the minister said, has proved an effective method to speed up expansion. The general machinery needed for technical transformation is to be supplied by machine building departments, and the specialized equipment, mostly by the industrial departments concerned. Shanghai's textile industry is a pace-setter in this respect.

In all fields new technology and techniques will be adopted, especially electronic and computing techniques. Automatic production lines will be built and modern techniques used for the main production functions. The aim is to mass produce a range of standardized products for universal use. The machine building industry will be reorganized to ensure specialization and coordination. Initial steps have been taken.

Production of motor vehicles and farm machines has already been reorganized. A farm machine industrial company was set up in China's northwest and Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai provinces now cooperate with Ningsia and Sinkiang in producing parts and accessories for tractors and diesel engines and unifying assembly work. Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have formed specialized companies for production of machine tools, electrical machinery and appliances, general machinery and basic parts.

Scientific research, particularly work on basic theory, is to be strengthened. More research institutes are to be set up and additional technical personnel trained.

"We keep to the policy of self-reliance," Chou Tzu-chien said, "but that does not mean a policy of isolation. We shall continue to learn advanced experience from other countries and import some up-to-date technology and equipment. Compared with advanced world levels, there is quite a gap in China's level. But we have made considerable achievements in the past 29 years by our own efforts."

China's basic industry is today 80 percent equipped with machinery made in the country. The machine building industry is now a comprehensive industrial department with more than a dozen branches. It produces 20,000 varieties, including machine tools, heavy-duty machinery, motor vehicles, tractors, locomotives, meters and instruments, ships as well as power, oil, mining, metallurgical, chemical and light industry equipment.

China can equip complete steel mills with an annual output of 1.5 million tons, shaft mines with a yearly capacity of 2.2 million tons of coal, oil refineries handling 2.5 million tons of crude oil a year and other complete sets of equipment, as well as machinery for agricultural, industrial and transport departments.

"We have full confidence that we can modernize industry," the minister said. "Our machine building industry is now better distributed geographically. We have a fair foundation and the potential is big. We have good workers and staff members. We must arrange the work well and bring their initiative into fuller play."

He listed some of the machines of Chinese design and production that are on a par with advanced world levels. Among them are the first steam turbo-generator with water cooled stator and rotor, a 12,000-ton hydraulic press, equipment for using atomic energy and a new technique for measuring the integrate kinematic error of gears. "On this basis, we can learn advanced techniques from all countries and improve our own level," he added. "We plan to have more technical interflow with other countries, develop trade relations and import more modern technology and equipment."

LEADING CADRES ENGAGED IN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY REPORTED ON

OW210919Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Leading cadres in industry are now making efforts to master advanced technological know-how and its industrial management. Among them are ministers and vice-ministers of the State Council and leading members of party committees and revolutionary committees at provincial municipal and autonomous regional levels.

Beginning last September, the Ministry of Metallurgy organized Saturday afternoon study courses for its leading cadres. Specialists, professors and sometimes the minister himself give the lectures.

Many industrial departments and enterprises have set up study programmes to help their leading cadres become expert in their own line within a period of two to three years. Generally speaking, lectures are given once a week.

In Anhwei Province, several hundred senior cadres including the secretaries of the provincial party committee have, since last April, attended courses on high energy physics, lasers, electronic computers and energy science. Professors and specialists from the Chinese Scientific and Technological University, located in Hefei, capital of the province, have been invited to lecture on developments in science and technology at home and abroad. Famous high energy physicist Chang Wen-yu was one who lectured to the provincial leading cadres.

Departments under the Taching oilfield are now running 2,000 sparetime schools with a total enrollment of 150,000 students. Leading cadres there participate in study 12 hours a week.

The Ministry of Coal has been running courses on how to use imported equipment for extraction team leaders in two provinces since last April. Several dozen pieces of imported extraction equipment will be used in major coal mines. Coal mine leaders and engineers will be trained in rotation in management of the equipment in courses lasting six months to one year.

The state has invited foreign specialists and scholars to lecture in China, engage in technical exchanges or demonstrate advanced equipment.

The First Ministry of Machine Building has engaged the president of the Institute of Technology to lecture on advanced product management.

The study of foreign languages is also necessary to learn advanced technology and management experience of other countries. Sung Chen-ming, minister of petroleum, studies English by television and by himself mornings and evenings. The First Ministry of Machine Building runs classes in English, French, German and Japanese. The general petrochemical works of Taching oilfield has classes in 14 foreign languages with 470 students. Other ministries of the State Council and local departments and enterprises also have foreign language classes.

CHINESE CITIES, PROVINCES FORM FREIGHT VEHICLE POOLS

OW201422Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] In Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin municipalities and Yunnan, Kansu and Tsinghai provinces good results have been obtained in organizing the freight vehicles of government offices and enterprises to take part in public freight transport under unified management. By now, 5,000 freight motor vehicles in Peking Municipality and some 7,400 freight motor vehicles in Shanghai Municipality have been organized. In Yunnan Province some 8,500 freight motor vehicles were organized by the end of 1977.

The transport efficiency of the freight motor vehicles of government offices and enterprises is usually only about one-third of the transport efficiency of the freight motor vehicles of the Transportation Department because the former are not under centralized management. Efforts have been made to organize the freight vehicles of government offices and enterprises to take part in public freight transport in order to fully develop their efficiency and achieve faster, better and more economical results in fulfilling state transport tasks.

The principal leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee have held meetings, conducted specific studies and worked out an overall plan for organizing the freight vehicles. The leading comrades of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee regard the organization of cargo vehicles as a revolution in the area of the superstructure. The Peking Municipal CCP Committee has put the task on the daily agenda of important items, and is leading the departments concerned to study and implement it.

In big cities such as Shanghai and Tientsin the freight motor vehicles are grouped according to departments or trades, organized into motor vehicle teams or companies and placed under the unified management of the Transportation Department. The freight vehicles are required to first fulfill the transport task for the departments or trades to which they belong. Then, their surplus transport capacity is placed under the unified disposal of the Transportation Department and is used to perform transport tasks for other units. The transport efficiency of the freight motor vehicles in Tientsin Municipality has increased by 20 percent since they were organized.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTIONS IN PEKING TO BE SIMPLIFIED

OW210816Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0805 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (AFP)--A chapter in Chinese political life closes next month with the dropping of the government's sumptuous international receptions for visiting heads of state and premiers.

The Foreign Ministry today informed Peking diplomats and correspondents of this change in protocol, coming into force on October 1.

Diplomats and the press will no longer automatically be invited to greet government guests at the airport but the biggest change is cutting the huge receptions to which only representatives of countries not having formal relations with the guest's government were not invited. The new protocol will have one sure consequence, Chinese attacks on Soviet policy will no longer cause the Soviet bloc walk outs which had become a frequent occurrence since the Sino-Soviet break in the early 1960's.

The costly banquets given by the government on the guest's arrival and returned by him on the eve of his departure often seated over 1,000 people. The official reason for the cut-back was to give a "more reasonable" tone to official visits which have been almost non-stop recently. Observers noted the measure would also bring protocol in line with international convention which long ago abandoned these ruinous commitments.

After the People's Republic was founded in 1949 these international banquets only had to cater for the few countries having formal relations with it. These banquets were held in the Peking Hotel reception room, the largest then available in the capital. Later the Great Hall of the People was built in the city centre and inaugurated with a grand banquet on October 1, 1959 marking both the People's Republic's 10th anniversary and the official visit of then Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. The last grand banquet will be for Nepalese Prime Minister Mr M.K. Bista arriving in Peking on September 27.

PRC TO REISSUE LATE HISTORIAN CHIEN PO-TSAN'S WORKS

0N210924y Peking MCNA in English 0726 GMT 21 Sep 78 ON

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Writings by the late Chinese historian Chien Po-tsan are to be republished. They are "Essays on Questions of History" and "Outline of Chinese History." "Chronological Table of Chinese and Foreign History" is now in print.

"Essays on Questions of History" includes more than thirty articles on the orientation of historical research and specific topics of Chinese history and on the relation between history and historical operas. The four-volume "Outline of Chinese History" written by Chien Po-tsan in cooperation with Shao Hsun-cheng and Hu Hua traces history from ancient China to modern times. Except Volume 1, the book was published before. "Chronological Table of Chinese and Foreign History" is China's first post-liberation reference book to aid historical research. It covers major historical events in China and other countries from ancient times up to 1918.

Chien Po-tsan (1898-1968) was among the pioneers who made outstanding contributions to studying ancient China from the Marxist viewpoint. He threw himself into the revolutionary struggles led by the Communist Party of China in the 20's and joined the Communist Party in 1937. He did historical research to serve the revolutionary struggles during the war against Japanese aggression and the liberation wars. After liberation he was deputy president of Peking University, head of the university's historical department and deputy to the first, second and third national people's congresses. Although he had made such great contributions, the gang of four persecuted him to death in 1968. He has been rehabilitated.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON WOMEN'S CONGRESS CLOSING

The following correction is to the item entitled "Kang Ko-ching Delivers Report to PRC Women's Congress" and subtitled "Women's Congress Closes," published in the 18 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page E 15:

Page E 16, insert at end of first paragraph: [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1623 GMT on 18 September transmitted a correction which says: "In the report on the close of the Fourth National Women's Congress, the name of NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin should be listed among the party and state leaders present."]

BRIEFS

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN--On 9 September this year, Hu Chueh-wen, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, invited three engineers of the Peking heavy electric machinery plant to take part in a discussion meeting on how to speed up the development of production. Vice Chairman Hu Chueh-wen is very interested in the machinery industry because he worked in it some 50 years ago. Although the vice chairman is 82 years old, he has recently visited a number of industrial and agricultural units in Peking with other members of the National Committee of the CPPCC. [Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

CPPCC LEADERS' INSPECTION TOUR--Some of the National Committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking toured a big greenhouse and fish ponds of a commune in the suburbs of Peking on 11 September. They include Hus Te-heng and Shih Liang, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Wang Yun-sheng, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee; and over 100 members of the CPPCC National Committee. [Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

COLLEGE GRADUATES--Peking, 3 Sep--Job placement for this year's over 166,000 Chinese college graduates is underway. In line with the State Council's job placement policy and principle, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have worked out specific plans that give priority to staffing the state's key scientific research projects, large scale key industrial projects and projects in support of agriculture. According to the state's needs, several thousand graduates with general machinery, equipment and meter, automatic control, electronic computer and other specialties will be assigned to departments in scientific research, raw material, fuel, motive power and national defense. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW]

IMPORTED FERTILIZER PLANTS--Peking, 19 Sep--Seven big chemical fertilizer plants that were imported by China have gone into production in the last two years and another six are now under construction. In 1973, Chairman Mao and Premier Chou approved the importation of these plants, each with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of synthetic ammonia. The entire project is an expression of China's policy of relying mainly on its own resources and at the same time importing certain advanced techniques and equipment to speed up construction. Cadres, technicians and workers at the seven plants already in production have been studying intensively to master the necessary advanced techniques as well as the management of such plants. Production is stable and in some cases up to designed capacity. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW]

ANHWEI PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU IMPROVES WORK STYLE

HK201443Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial Public Security Bureau has seriously improved its work style and strengthened the work of handling the people's letters and visits. This year, this bureau has already handled 4,600 letters and received 3,000 people. By investigating and handling these letters and visits, this bureau has corrected some trumped-up and false cases, implemented the party's policy, dealt blows at the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies and handled some cases which seriously violated law and discipline."

Following the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the issuance of the central instructions on solving the leadership problem of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Public Security Bureau has paid great attention to the work of handling the people's letters and visits and of reversing the verdicts on trumped-up and false cases. In April, the bureau transferred 10 cadres to form a letter and visit office. At the same time, top leaders of the bureau now take turns personally receiving the people and handling letters.

"When four children from Chiashan County complained to the provincial Public Security Bureau that their mother was incorrectly persecuted to death, Cheng Kuang-hua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and chief of the provincial Public Security Bureau, personally received the children and arranged for their food and accommodations. Following the instruction of Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial Public Security Bureau sent its personnel to investigate the case along with the Chuhsien prefectural and Chiashan County CCP committees. As a result, some bad people and the elements who seriously violated law and discipline were dealt with seriously."

The provincial Public Security Bureau has deeply exposed and criticized the gang of four and their agent in Anhwei and strived to protect the people's democratic rights. Furthermore, the bureau has seriously implemented the new constitution and improved its work style. As a result, the verdicts on many trumped-up and false cases have been reversed.

PENG CHUNG ATTENDS SHANGHAI ATHLETIC MEET

OW201623Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Summary] The sixth Shanghai municipal athletic meet opened on 3 September. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Peng Chung, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i, Chou Chun-lin, Chen Chin-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Wang Ming-chang, Wang Chien, (Chao Chung-hsing), Yang Kai, (Yang Shih-fa), (Yang Ching-pei) and (Chi Hsien-pai); responsible persons of the three services of the PLA stationed in Shanghai Ho I-hsiang, Li Pao-chi, Kang Chuang, (Lin Ching) and athletes and spectators totaling over 30,000 people.

Yang Kai, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the opening ceremony.

SZECHWAN REHABILITATES PERSECUTED TEACHERS

113Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[By NCNA reporter Yu Ching-chi]

[Excerpts] Chengtu, 16 Sep--Szechwan Province has reversed some unjust verdicts and wrongly judged cases similar to the "Machenfu commune middle school incident" and exonerated over 50 teachers from unjust accusations, thus rectifying wrongs and enabling the persecuted teachers to return to their posts.

In 1974, unjust verdicts and wrongly judged cases similar to the "Machenfu commune middle school incident" occurred in Szechwan one after another. Some middle and primary schoolteachers were attacked as typical examples of "restoration" because of their enthusiasm and loyalty to their job. Some other teachers whose shortcomings were exaggerated to the maximum were accused of incurring a contradiction between ourselves and the enemy. Some were given a demerit or warning; some were dismissed, suspended or transferred to other schools, some even were sentenced to imprisonment and got leaders and other cadres of the schools where they were teaching into trouble.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee instructed party committees at all levels to conscientiously investigate the pernicious influence and effects of the "Machenfu commune middle school incident" on their respective locality or unit. After investigation and study, they strictly distinguished between the two types of contradictions in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and resolutely reversed unjust verdicts and wrongly judged cases in order to rehabilitate persecuted teachers. Chengtu, Wusheng, Hochuan and other municipalities and counties have already held meetings to implement party policy and rehabilitate persecuted teachers and cadres.

The education front in Szechwan has gone all out to eliminate chaos and restore order and the fine tradition of respecting teachers and cherishing students has been restored and promoted. The recent work to reverse unjust verdicts and wrongly judged cases has been praised by cadres and teachers of middle and primary schools and supported by students and their parents.

COMMENTATOR ON FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION IN SZECHWAN

HK190959Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Sep 78 HK

[SZECHWAN DAILY 19 September commentator's article: "We Must Formulate Good Plans for Farmland Capital Construction"]

[Excerpts] Farmland capital construction is a great task aimed at improving the old countryside for thousands and millions of people. To achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must first formulate good plans. The key to formulating effective plans for farmland capital construction lies in strengthening leadership and seeking the views of the masses. The masses are very familiar with the local natural conditions and some of them have rich practical experiences. We must adopt the method of the three-in-one alliance of cadres, masses and technicians, conduct surveys, investigate, study, collect the masses' views and benefit therefrom.

The harvesting of spring-sown crops, such as paddy rice and corn, will soon be completed. The period between now and the season for sowing spring-harvested crops is a good time for vigorously doing autumn farmland capital construction work.

Places which have not formulated good plans for farmland capital construction must quickly do so. Places which already have good plans must examine them. If problems are discovered, they must solve them in a timely way. The plans must be far-reaching and include specific tasks for this autumn and winter and for next spring. We must quickly whip up an upsurge in autumn farmland capital construction.

YUNNAN DAILY NOTES AUTUMN HARVESTING TASKS

HK191044Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY 18 September editorial: "We Must Carry Out Intensive Harvesting and Careful Threshing, Store All Grains in the Granaries and Have the Grains in Our Hands After the Bumper Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The tense battle of autumn harvesting has been waged throughout the province. In the past year, the people throughout the province have criticized the four pests, learned from Tachai and overcome many kinds of natural disasters. Following an increase in the production of spring-harvested crops and early rice, a bumper harvest of spring-sown crops will be reaped. According to production estimates from all places, the yield of this year's spring-born crops throughout the province will exceed the previous highest level.

The urgent tasks facing us are to fight vigorously and well the final battle of reaping a bumper harvest this year, firmly grasp the opportunity, carry out intensive harvesting and careful threshing and have all the grains in our hands after the bumper harvest.

A bumper harvest is expected, but this does not mean that a bumper harvest is already in our hands. A large amount of the crops is still in the fields. Natural disasters continue to affect some places. Even if there are no unexpected natural disasters which might delay harvesting or hinder harvesting work, there might be very great waste. Even if production increases, income might not increase. Therefore, the situation demands that all places pay close attention and work hard as they did in grasping crash transplanting, crash sowing, cultivation and management.

Places where harvesting has begun must now immediately concentrate their leadership forces and manpower on autumn harvesting and try in all possible ways to carry out intensive harvesting and careful threshing. Places where harvesting has not yet begun must organize the masses to continue to firmly grasp final-stage field management and overcome all natural disasters which might possibly occur. They must also make complete preparations for autumn harvesting in terms of ideology, labor organization and materials. We must try in every way to insure an increase in production and a bumper harvest. All places must firmly grasp the key points and arrange current rural work in a proper and all-round way.

The leadership at all levels must go deep into the frontline of autumn harvesting, mobilize the masses, sum up experience and formulate effective measures for intensive harvesting, careful threshing and reducing waste. They must vigorously fight the battle of autumn harvesting together with the masses.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN TEA PRODUCTION--Kweichow's total area of land devoted to tea production and its total output of tea have increased by 200 percent and 83 percent respectively as compared with 1958. The province has also reaped a bumper tea harvest this year. The total amount of tea procured by the end of August increased by 6.3 percent as compared with the same period of last year. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK]

SHANSI CADRES PUNISHED FOR MANHANDLING COMMUNE MEMBER

OW152052Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Summary] Taiyuan, 14 September--"According to a report by an NCNA reporter, not long ago in the Nanshinsing production brigade of the Chaochiachuang commune in Hoching County, Shansi Province, there occurred a serious incident. Production brigade cadres manhandled a commune member, thereby violating state laws and party discipline and resisting guidelines contained in a circular from the central authorities.

"On the evening of 31 July this year, carrying out the plan of the commune committee, Nanshinsing brigade's party branch held a mass rally to relay the decision issued by the CCP Central Committee with regard to an investigation report on the situation in Hoching County who had exercised coercion and commandism and violated party discipline and state laws. This rally was warmly welcomed by commune members."

On the morning of 1 August, Chang Tung-hai, a commune member of the No 4 production team of the Nanshinsing brigade, submitted a request for a leave of absence to team leader Chao Chien-tzu so he could go to Chishan County to buy a hog. His request was turned down. After a brief argument, he and the team leader went to the brigade office. There he was manhandled by brigade party branch secretary Chao Chen-ming, brigade leader Chao En-ko, deputy brigade leader Chao Hsiao-ming, and brigade security director Chao Pang-hai. Chang Tung-kai was beaten black and blue, tied up with rope and sent back to the commune. But the commune soon released him.

"After the incident, the Hoching County CCP Committee in the Yuncheng Prefecture sent out a work team to conduct investigations at the Nanshinsing brigade. The work team discovered that in the past 3 years, cadres in this brigade had violated state laws and party discipline, manhandled commune members randomly, and exercised a fascist dictatorship over the commune members. The situation was very serious indeed.

"After hearing briefings from the work team, the Hoching County CCP Committee adopted two measures. One was to send Yuan Pi-ming, deputy chief of the county's Public Security Bureau; Chou Chang-yin, director of the county's People's Court; Lan Te-kung, director of the Office for Physical Education under the county's CCP committee; and Chang Fa-lu and Wu Chin, of the office for handling letters and visits from the masses, to the Nanshinsing brigade to carry out further investigations and verify facts. Kuo Shao-chuan, Standing Committee member of the county CCP committee and vice chairman of the county's revolutionary committee, led the group. The other measure was to instruct the Chaochiachuang commune's party committee to sternly deal with this alarming case of the Nanshinsing brigade's cadres willfully resisting the guidelines of the circular issued by the party Central Committee.

"On the evening of 13 August, the party committee of the Chaochiachuang commune held a meeting and decided to relieve secretary Chao Chen-ming of the Nanshinsing brigade's party branch and security director Chao Pang-hai from their official duties immediately for self-examination, to convene a meeting of party members in the commune to criticize them, and to subject all those who manhandled Chang Tung-hua to further investigation.

"At present, the Hoching County CCP Committee is deepening its investigations into this serious incident in the Nanshinsing brigade, and will go even further in handling this case."

ARTICLE ON SLANDER OF LITERATURE, ART IN INNER MONGOLIA

SK170818Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Article by (Chao Jih-ko-pa-tu): "It Is Necessary To Criticize the Theory of Traitor's Literature"]

[Excerpts] The "theory of traitor's literature" is an extremely reactionary fallacy dished up by political swindler (Wu-lan-pa-kan) and company in accordance with the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art concocted by Lin Piao and the gang of four while they were rampantly digging up the so-called "new (Nei Jen) party." When it was dished up, the theory of traitor's literature was immediately applauded by that principal responsible person of the former party core group of the regional revolutionary committee. He made a 10,000-word speech, ranting that in the wake of big renegade Chiang Ching's talk to the literary and art circles in Peking, the "once-stagnant literary and art front of Inner Mongolia became active," and that "the mass movement to dig out the sinister line and wipe out its pernicious influence in the literary and art circles soon pushed the class struggle to develop in depth throughout the region." He alleged that the main problem in Inner Mongolia's literary and art circles stemmed from traitor's literature and from a possible traitorous clique.

With his support and instigation, counterrevolutionary clown (Wu-lan-pa-kan) and company acted in accordance with the reactionary idea of suspecting all and overthrowing all advocated by Lin Piao and the gang of four and with immense wildness and bitter hatred, used the big stick of the "theory of traitor's literature" to attack Inner Mongolia's literary and art circles and perpetrated towering crimes.

With the leadership of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the important instruction issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to completely overturn the previous wrong case of "digging out the new (Nei Jen) party," now is the time to thoroughly liquidate the reactionary "theory of traitor's literature."

Following the same trick consistently used by their masters in fabricating the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art, the concoctors of the "theory of traitor's literature"--(Wu-lan-pa-kan) and company--called black white and confused right and wrong with an ulterior motive. They unscrupulously distorted the history of revolutionary struggle of the people of all nationalities in Inner Mongolia, described the region's literary and art circles as a mess and slandered the party-led literary and art front as a "base for traitor's literature to advocate forging illicit relations with foreign countries." They alleged that Inner Mongolia's literature and art served the purpose of opposing the party and betraying the nation.

(Wu-lan-pa-kan) and company extended the reactionary theory of traitor's literature from the literary and art circles to other fronts in Inner Mongolia. They ranted that there was a large traitorous clique in Inner Mongolia with its forces existing in party, government and army organs, that an armed coup would be staged in Inner Mongolia and that thousands upon thousands of people would be killed.

Right and wrong once confused must be straightened out, and things once distorted must be restored to their original state. Inner Mongolia's literary and art circles are not in the state alleged by the concoctors of the "theory of traitor's literature." On the contrary, the masses of literary and art workers of Inner Mongolia have grown mature under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the loving care of Premier Chou.

Many comrades had the honor of being received by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou on several occasions. They cherish deep feelings toward the party and Chairman Mao and ardently love the party, the motherland, the people and socialism. In years of war and the period of socialist revolution and construction, the literary and art workers of Inner Mongolia have made due contributions to the party, the people and the motherland. This historical fact cannot be obliterated by anyone. In tampering with Inner Mongolia's history of struggle, (Wu-lan-pa-kan) and company, in reality, acted like a thief crying "stop thief." As a matter of fact, it was none other than Lin Piao, the gang of four and the concoctors of the "theory of traitor's literature" who betrayed the nation and created splits between different nationalities.

We must closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua, work hard to make great and rapid progress, push literary and art work forward and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period and build China into a great modern and powerful socialist state at the earliest possible date.

TIENTSIN DAILY ENCOURAGES SCIENTIFIC FARMING

SK201145Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Sep 78 SK

[Report on TIENTSIN DAILY 19 September commentator's article: "Scientific Farming Is the Key to a High Yield in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The Tientsin municipal party committee on 16 September held an on-the-spot meeting at (Chuchuangtzu) brigade of Paoti County to discuss how to achieve a high maize yield. The meeting was to sum up and popularize the experiences in reaping high yield through scientific farming, and to call on various suburban counties to vigorously grasp scientific farming, go all out to wrest a bumper harvest next year and strive to make more contributions to accelerating agricultural modernization. In the heyday of the gang of four, agricultural science, like other sciences, was severely damaged. Suppressed by such labels as "the theory of productive forces" and "putting techniques in command," the people dared not grasp production and scientific farming. Following every step of the gang, certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality energetically publicized the "Hsiao-chin-chuang experience" and advocated that "grain will come out if we jump up and down." A lot of agricultural scientific research institutes were disbanded, equipment for scientific research was damaged, technical information was destroyed, and agricultural scientific and technical personnel, persons skillful in production and model laborers emerging from among the masses were attacked and persecuted. Scientific farming almost became a forbidden area, and agricultural production turned back to the time when it was at the mercy of heaven. In grasping the key link in running agriculture, it is necessary to break through this forbidden area and enthusiastically advocate the need for scientific farming.

The article points out: First, it is necessary to break the taboo and pay attention to and study agricultural science and technology in a big way. Leading comrades of various suburban counties and the vast numbers of agricultural cadres and people on the agricultural front should diligently study agricultural science and advanced experiences in achieving high and bumper yields.

Secondly, it is necessary to formulate plans.

Thirdly, to carry out the formulated plans, it is necessary to learn from Tachai.

Fourth, it is necessary to speed up cultivating fine strains and research into cultivation techniques.

HEILUNGKIANG PROTECTS CROPS AGAINST FROST

OW190225Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 16 September the provincial party and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference to sum up the experiences gained in the first round of the struggle against frost damage and work out a plan for the second round of struggle against frost.

Comrade Juan Yung-sheng, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee spoke.

Summing up the experiences gained in the first round of struggle against frost, it was pointed out at the conference that the party Central Committee is deeply concerned about antifrost work in our province. Under the party Central Committee's kind attention, the provincial party committee and party committees at various levels began making preparations against frost in early August. In accordance with the provincial party committee's plan, the localities have organized more than 1.5 million people to take part in the antifrost struggle. On 6 September alone, 410,000 people participated in the fight against frost in (?12) counties in Heilho, Nenchiang and northern Suihua prefectures, where serious frost threatened. According to incomplete statistics from six prefectures, major protective measures were carried out on 4.93 million mou of land, and some protective measures were taken on another 3.96 million mou. The first round of struggle ended in victory, with 80 percent of the crops saved from frost damage.

Many good experiences have been accumulated by the masses in antifrost work. Hailun County achieved good results by combining the use of smoke bombs [yen wu chi 3533 7212 0495] with smoke produced by burning wood and grass--using smoke bombs in the center of a field and burning wood and grass around its sides.

The conference worked out emergency measures for the second round of the antifrost struggle. It was pointed out that a cold air mass is now advancing into our province. On the early morning of 17 September Hulunpeierh League, Tahsinganling, Heilho and northern Nenchiang prefectures will be hit by frost, and light frost will form in central Nenchiang and northern Suihua prefectures. On 18 September, eastern Sunghuachiang, Hochiang and the mountainous areas in Mutanchiang will be affected. This time, temperatures will drop noticeably and more areas will be affected. The average temperature drop for the entire province will be about 10 degrees. Before 22 September, severe cold air will move into the province, and frost will affect still more areas. There are still nearly 10 million mou of late crops against frost damage.

It was emphatically pointed out at the conference: All localities must effectively strengthen leadership. Leading cadres at all levels must go to the frontline of the antifrost struggle to direct the fight.

KIRIN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

OW180500Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Changchun, 17 Sep--The Kirin provincial friendship delegation headed by Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, visited the DPRK and, from 6 to 15 September, participated in activities in Yanggang Province celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The delegation returned to Changchun on 15 September.

KIRIN SECRETARY ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL MILITIA CONFERENCE

SK190930Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

["Excerpts" of speech by Comrade Ho Yu-fa at the Kirin Provincial Militia Work Conference: "Catch Up With the New Situation and Strengthen Militia Building"--no date given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee and through the concerted efforts of the participating comrades, this provincial militia work conference has been a success. With ease of mind, participants have aired their views freely. The conference has been permeated with the practice of study and an atmosphere of unity, and has achieved its set purpose.

With regard to the tasks in militia building for the present and for some time to come, the National Militia Work Conference explicitly defined requirements and established many regulations. The major task facing us is to effectively grasp them and carry them out. In connection with the requirements set at the National Militia Work Conference and the actual situation in our province, I will advance some opinions on how to carry out the requirements and regulations.

1. Continue to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and fight a good people's war of eliminating pernicious influence.

Since wise leader Chairman Hua, leading the people throughout the country, smashed the gang of four with one stroke, the vast numbers of cadres of the people's armed forces departments and militiamen, under the leadership of party committees at various levels, have carried out the first and second campaigns to expose and criticize the gang of four, and are engaged in the third campaign. Great achievements have been scored in the campaigns. A new situation has appeared in which chaos in militia building has been turned into order, and great success has been won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on the militia front. However, recently some units have begun to adopt a mood of relaxation, thinking that what should be exposed and criticized has been exposed and criticized, and that the struggle is almost completed. This has affected the continuous, in-depth development of the movement.

We must soberly recognize that Lin Biao and the gang of four interfered with and sabotaged militia building for a decade and more. First it was Lin Biao who advocated liquidationism in the field of militia building. Then it was the gang of four who, palming themselves off as ultraleftists, pushed an ultrarightist line and vigorously set up the second armed force in a vain attempt to divide and undermine the three-in-one combination armed forces system of the field armies, local armed forces and militia and to transform the militia into a tool to usurp party and state power and practice fascist dictatorship.

The gang of four's sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, had a direct hand in the militia work of the northeast area. Closely following the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China, the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee tried his utmost to peddle the sinister stuff of the gang of four of transforming the militia, actively pushed the so-called fresh experience and thus most seriously interfered with and sabotaged militia building in our province, spread deep pernicious influence and caused tremendous ill effects.

Presently, the work of exposing and criticizing the gang of four should stress elimination of its pernicious influence, and a people's war of eliminating pernicious influence should be waged. Under the unified leadership of local party committees, it is necessary to organize militiamen to conscientiously make a success of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and the ultrarightist essence of its counterrevolutionary revisionist line, and penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize its fake left and real right counterrevolutionary features. In the meantime, it is necessary to conduct in-depth education on the "six-keep and six-oppose" principle in close connection with the actual situation in militia building, expose and criticize the gang for undermining militia building, thoroughly eradicate its pernicious influence, and really revive and carry forward the fine traditions of militia work.

When the gang of four ran amuck, on the instruction of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, militia headquarters or militia offices were set up in our province from provincial level down to municipal, prefectural, county and district levels. From 60 to 70 percent of the industrial and mining enterprises incorporated militiamen, public security men and firemen under one command, and a great number of detachments divorced from production were organized in town and countryside. We should dare to face this problem and bear this actual situation in mind.

In the course of exposure and criticism, party committees at all levels should conscientiously hold fast to the main orientation of the struggle, strictly distinguish the two kinds of contradictions of a different nature, and correctly master and implement the party's policies. It is necessary to strictly distinguish the shortcomings and mistakes in our work caused by the influence of the gang from the conspiratorial activities of the gang and its followers, and to distinguish the normal activities actively participated in by the vast numbers of militiamen such as patrol duty, guard duty, dealing blows at class enemies and safeguarding social order from the crimes of the gang of four in attempting to use militiamen to suppress the masses.

2. Do a good job of putting the work of the people's militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in connection with the general task for the new period.

Fulfilling the general task for the new period is the central task of the whole party and the fundamental starting point of the various work of the whole party, the whole army and of militia work. Militiamen are not only civilians; they are also soldiers. They are the main force on the production front, with production as their main task. Only with success in production and an ample supply of materials can militia building have a solid foundation, the state be right and the army be powerful. We should properly handle the relationship between building socialism in a big way and building the militia in a big way, and see to it that the whole situation is considered when we grasp militia work, that militia work is grasped when we are vigorously engaged in building socialism, that the work of building socialism is promoted when we vigorously grasp militia work, and that the work of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily is carried out in a down-to-earth manner.

To put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, it is necessary to emphasize the building of the basic contingent of the armed militia. This is an important measure for grasping the key link in running the army well and for preparing against war. If this contingent is well organized, equipped and trained, if a war breaks out it will be able to play its role as a backbone force in replenishing manpower, organizing, expanding and building up army units, and leading the vast numbers of militiamen to participate in war and support the forefront. In time of peace, it is a key force in leading the vast majority to put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Putting militia work on a solid basis politically means taking political work as the life-blood of militia work, permeating it in production, training, guard duty and various other work, giving full play to its mightiness, and insuring the fulfillment of various tasks.

In strengthening the political work of the militia, the most frequent and the greatest amount of work to be done is to successfully carry out political and ideological education for militiamen. Political education should be conducted in close connection with the actual situation and be related to specific problems. That is, it should proceed from reality and solve practical problems.

As for putting militia work on a solid basis militarily, military training should be carried out successfully for militiamen, who shoulder the tasks of defending the motherland and preparing against war. Military training should stress the requirement for efficiency and quality, and avoid seeking formality and sham training.

Training of militiamen should be emphasized in the training of full-time armed cadres, leaders of militia companies and battalions and armed militiamen of basic units. The training of leaders of militia companies and battalions should be organized by people's armed forces departments of various counties, cities, banners and districts, and should be carried out under the unified leadership of local party committees. By gathering these leaders together or transferring them to different areas or certain spots, in groups and at various stages.

The provincial military district and military subdistricts should successfully carry out training for active service armed cadres. In conducting military training for militiamen, the relationship between training and production should be properly handled. This should be well arranged in light of the production situation, the particular time and local conditions, and the principle of carrying out small-scale training at various localities and combining assembled training with dispersed training. As has been proved in practice, only when productive labor is properly integrated with military training can the training of militiamen be carried out frequently and persistently.

It is necessary to do a good job regarding the militiamen's war preparedness and guard duty, and to strengthen city defense, people's defense and army-civilian joint defense. Units at all levels should treasure manpower and not arbitrarily use militiamen. When using militiamen, it is necessary to pay attention to economic policies so as not to increase burdens on production teams.

It is necessary to strengthen control over the arms and equipment of militiamen. With the increasing development of the national economy, there are more and more arms and equipment. The leadership at all levels should conscientiously grasp the work in this field, so that arms and equipment will always be maintained in good condition in preparation for war.

3. Catch up with the new situation and make strenuous efforts to strengthen leadership over militia work.

Presently, under the guidance of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the whole party and army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country are working vigorously and bringing about quick development for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period, and a new leap forward situation has appeared on various fronts. Party committees and people's armed forces departments at all levels should clearly understand the new situation, catch up with it in their actions, adapt their work style to it, and vigorously strengthen their leadership over militia work.

Party committees at various levels should sincerely include in their agenda the work of strengthening leadership over militia work. The provincial party committee has firmly grasped militia work and practiced unified planning, arranging, examining and summing up of experiences. At the National Militia Work Conference, the provincial party committee introduced its experience in carrying forward the glorious tradition of the party commanding the armed forces and doing a better job of militia building under the new historical conditions. This is an encouragement and spur to us. We should continue our efforts to carry out militia work in a still better way.

In order to strengthen leadership over militia work, armed forces departments should act as good advisers and assistants. The provincial military district and military subdistricts should invest their main efforts in grasping militia work. Armed forces departments at all levels should take the initiative in obeying the leadership of local party committees, ask for instructions and make reports on their work in a timely manner, participate in central tasks frequently, and advance their opinions on doing militia work in close connection with the central tasks.

KIRIN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE ENCOURAGES MACHINERY PRODUCTION

SK191002Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] Recently the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a mass rally of staff members and workers on the machine industry front to warmly mark the brilliant inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh for the National Conference on Learning From Taching in the Machine Building Industry. Leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees including Kao Yang, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-Yun, An Chih-wen and Yang Chan-tao attended the rally.

Also present were leading comrade of the Changchun municipal party committee (Li Cheng-Kun) and vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building (Sun Yu-yu).

Comrade Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, read out the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh at the rally.

Comrade An Chih-wen, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech at the rally. He said: The inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for the National Conference of the Machine Building Industry Fronts show great concern and are an encouragement and spur for all staff members and workers on the machine industry front. We must sincerely study and deeply understand the spirit of these inscriptions and repay the kind solicitude of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with concrete deeds.

Elaborating on the tasks of the machine industry front in the new Long March, Comrade An Chih-wen said: In achieving the four modernizations, the machine industry shoulders glorious and arduous tasks. Machine industry departments must use the method of "one divides into two" to sum up past experiences and analyze the present situation, and must take the domestic and international advanced standard as a yardstick to find shortcomings, formulate measures and work energetically to catch up with or surpass the advanced level.

More than 1,000 cadres, staff members and workers from the Kirin machine industry front participated in the celebration rally.

LI TE-SHENG ATTENDS LIAONING MILITIA CONFERENCE

SK170827Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] At a time when we greet the 20th anniversary of the issue of Chairman Mao's directive on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale, the Liaoning provincial party committee held a militia work conference from 3 to 10 September to earnestly relate and implement the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of party committees of various municipalities, prefectures, leagues, counties, banners and districts, the Shenyang Railway Bureau, [words indistinct], plants, mines and enterprises; responsible comrades of various provincial departments, committees and bureaus and [words indistinct]; and leading comrades of various military subdistricts, garrisons, people's armed forces departments and units at and above division level of PLA units stationed in Liaoning Province, totaling 672 persons. Principal responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party committee, the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Military District attended the conference.

Member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units Li Te-sheng attended the conference and gave instructions. Second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and first political commissar of the Liaoning Military District Jen Chung-I delivered a report at the conference. Third secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Huang Ou-tung and secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Chen Pu-ju presided over the conference. Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and commander of the Liaoning Military District Yang Ta-i and others relayed Vice Chairman Teng's important directive, introduced the general situation at the National Militia Work Conference and advanced opinions on how to implement the directive.

In light of the reality in Liaoning Province, the conference set forth concrete measures in regard to implementing the guidelines of this conference:

1. It is necessary to deeply expose and criticize Lin Biao, the gang of four and its sworn follower for their crimes of pushing the fake left and real right revisionist line, rabidly sabotaging militia building and going in for the second armed force.
2. Conscientiously strengthen the party's leadership over militia work, restore the people's armed forces committee, revive the tradition of first secretaries of local party committees at and above county, banner and district levels concurrently holding the position of first political commissar of the people's armed forces department at the same level and secretaries of party committees of communes, plants, mines enterprises and establishments concurrently holding the position of political commissar and instructor of militia organizations at the same level.

Secretaries or deputy secretaries of local party committees should also share the responsibility for militia work.

The major task of the Liaoning Military District, military subdistricts and the people's armed forces department is to grasp militia work. It is imperative to revive the tradition of principal leading comrades of people's armed forces departments at various levels participating in the work of party committees at the same levels.

3. Do a good job in carrying out militia work organizationally, politically and militarily in connection with the general task for the new period.

In light of the principle of combining productive labor with military training, efforts should be made to organize the militia to take the lead in pushing production forward and doing a good job in military training. The training period of the militia of basic units should be counted as normal work days. During the training period, militiamen should be given normal wages and work points and be evaluated and commended as usual. To strengthen arms and equipment work, it is imperative to do a good job in management of arms and equipment.

The conference emphatically pointed out: Without a fine work style and vigorous efforts, it is impossible to push militia work forward as quickly as possible. We should carry out higher level directives and various work in grassroots units. We should put them into practice -- not just shout them. It is necessary to go deep into grassroots units, grasp the work well in typical units, sum up and popularize experiences and conduct face-to-face leadership so as to do a good job in militia building in a down-to-earth way.

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON DEFENSE WORK

SK201139Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning provincial congress of advanced collectives and individuals of people's defense departments in learning from Taching was held in Shenyang from 12 to 15 September.

Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and leader of the provincial people's defense leading group, and Yang Ta-i, commander of the Liaoning Provincial Military District and deputy leader of the provincial people's defense leading group, delivered important speeches at the Congress. Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the provincial people's defense leading group attended the Congress.

Hu I-min, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and deputy leader of the provincial people's defense leading group, delivered a work report at the congress. After affirming the achievements gained by our province in people's defense work, he set forth tasks and requirements for our future work. They were:

1. On the basis of the actual situation in people's defense work, it is necessary to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their sworn follower for their reactionary fallacies such as "war preparedness affects production. It will not be late even if we dig at the 11th hour," and for their crimes in refusing to implement a series of directives on people's defense work issued by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, in vigorously setting up a second armed force, throwing people's defense organs into chaos, and organizationally undermining the people's defense work. We must distinguish right from wrong on the question of line to a further extent, solve problems thoroughly from the source, and eliminate pernicious influence.

2. It is necessary to do a good job in consolidation by following Taching's experience and strive to establish a specialized contingent especially competent in people's defense construction. Backbone persons should be sent to the contingent in a planned way, but never those who are old and sick, [words indistinct] and are not suited to doing people's defense and war preparedness work [words indistinct].

3. It is necessary to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building people's defense projects. We must give priority to key ones and concentrate our efforts to fight an annihilating war, utilizing the limited amount of manpower, materials and funds where they are most [words indistinct] and needed.

4. It is necessary to continue doing a good job in education on [words indistinct] people's defense communication projects and work in other fields.

5. Party committees at all levels should consider people defense an important work, include it on their agenda, assign a secretary to take charge of it and conscientiously and effectively grasp it.

LIAONING CYL PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION

SK190855Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Report on resolution adopted by the first plenum of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee on 15 September]

[Text] The resolution states: To shoulder the great mission of fulfilling the general task for the new period and give full play to the young people's role as reinforcements in the new Long March, the first plenum of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee has decided to launch a movement among the young people throughout the province to act as a heroic shock force in the new Long March.

The resolution states: The heroic shock force in the new Long March should be a vanguard of class struggle, a pathbreaker in the struggle for production, a trail-blazer in scientific experiment and a new generation armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In carrying out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, they should have a firm and clear-cut political stand, make efforts to comprehensively and accurately study, understand and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as an ideological system, adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, carry forward the revolutionary work style of the "three honests" and "four stricts" and take up their work by following the spirit of the "iron man." They should fear neither fatigue, hardship nor death and make contributions to building socialism in a big way. They should dare to scale the heights of science and culture and engage in painstaking study of science and culture, as well as technology and professional work. They should be able to go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing.

The resolution states: To carry out activities to become a heroic shock force in the new Long March is an important work for the CYL organizations. CYL organizations at all levels should, under the party's leadership, conscientiously strengthen their leadership over this work and firmly observe the principle of proceeding from the actual situation in formulating concrete plans and measures. In addition, they should combine these activities with fostering activists in socialist construction and also closely integrate them with the movements to learn from Lei Feng, Taching and Tachai.

It is necessary to regularly carry out review, evaluation and comparison and give commendations. The CYL committees at municipal, prefectural and league levels should commend shock forces in the new Long March once a year. The provincial CYL committee has worked out a plan for commending in good time the shock forces making outstanding achievement in activities. Leading comrades of the CYL organizations at all levels should go deep into the grassroots level to sum up experiences and grasp typical experiences will so as to carry out the activities vigorously and in a deepgoing and sustained way.

The resolution calls on the CYL organizations at all levels and the masses of CYL members and youth throughout Liaoning Province to actively go into action, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Efforts should be made to study, study and study again, unite, unite and unite again, to advance with giant strides amid triumphant songs along the vast road of the new Long March, to make a dauntless march and to wrest still greater victories.

LIAONING EDITORIAL CALLS VETERANS, FAMILIES 'BACKBONE FORCE'

SK170302Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY editorial: "Closely Follow Chairman Hua in the New Long March"--
Date not given]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: Family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled soldiers and demobilized and retired army men are precious assets of the party and the state and a reliable support force. In years of war they followed Chairman Mao to fight north and south, shed their blood in the battlefield and perform deeds of merit by killing enemies. Some of them were wounded or shed their blood, became disabled or sacrificed the lives of their dear ones for the revolution. After entering the socialist period, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have never changed their distinctive revolutionary character, never lessened their revolutionary elan, never ignored their revolutionary traditions and never stopped their revolutionary pace. They have actively participated in the struggle of the three great revolutions, made new contributions to socialist revolution and construction and won the trust of the party and love of the people.

The LIAONING DAILY editorial points out: Under the guidance of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of our country are embarking on the great Long March toward a modern and powerful socialist state with vigorous strides. Millions of family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled soldiers and demobilized and retired army men scattered in various localities in towns and cities throughout the province and on various fronts are a backbone force and a new force for fulfilling the general task for the new period. The vast numbers of family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled soldiers and demobilized and retired army men must firmly bear in mind the great teaching of Chairman Mao on promoting revolutionary traditions and wresting greater glories, give full rein to their energies and march in the front rank of the contingents of the new Long March. They must act as vanguards in class struggle, trail-blazers in the struggle for production, examples in scientific experiment and backbone cadres in militia building. It is necessary to constantly maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit as in the time of revolutionary war in the past and carry the revolution through to the end.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR LIAONING SCIENCE CADRE

SK170418Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] A memorial service for Comrade (Huo Shih-chang), deputy secretary of the leading party members' group of the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission and vice chairman of the commission, was held on the morning of 5 September 1978 in the auditorium of the (Chihkungtan) Revolutionary Cemetery, Shenyang. Comrade (Huo Shih-chang) was persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four and suffered from heart disease. Despite all medical treatments, he died on 25 August in Peking at the age of 61.

Wreaths were presented by the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC committee, the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. There were also wreaths presented by responsible comrades of the central departments concerned and Comrade (Huo Shih-chang)'s friends Huang Huo-ching, (Li Ping), Chen Kuang, Chiang Nan-hsiang, (Yen Pu-hsiang), Liu Hsi-yao, [words indistinct], (Kung Sun-fu), (Yu Jen) and (Li Su); leading comrades of the party and government in Liaoning Tseng Shao-shan, Jen Chung-i, Huang Ou-tung, Chen Pu-ju, (Wen Chen), Hu I-min, Su Yu, Chang Shu-te, Li Huang, (Chang Shu-ching), (Hou Liang), Wei Feng-ying, (Liu Yu-wen), Yang Ta-i, Li Chih-wen, (Chen I-chen), (Chen I-yun), Wang Kuang-chung, (Chou Chuan), (Chang Tieh-chun), (Fang I-chun), Yang Po, Hsieh Huang-tien, Chao Chi, Tang Hung-kuang, Wang Chi-yuan, Cheng I-tai, Tso Kun and Chang Chih-yuan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Chang Ching-tai and Chang Yen. The Kirin and Heilungkiang provincial scientific and technological commissions and the Changchun and Shenyang branches of the Chinese Academy of Sciences also presented wreaths.

Attending the memorial service were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Jen Chung-i, Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min, Su Yu, Chang Shu-te, Li Huang, (Chen I-chen), (Liu Yu-wen), Wang Kuang-chung, (Chou Chuan), (Chang Tieh-chun) and Hsieh Huang-tien; and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Chang Ching-tai and Chang Yen. Also present were responsible persons of the departments, committees and bureaus of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, various mass organizations, the Kirin and Heilungkiang provincial scientific and technological commissions, the scientific and technological commissions of some municipalities, prefectures and leagues, scientific research units, institutions of higher learning, as well as representatives of the masses.

Comrade Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a memorial speech. The memorial speech stated: When he was young, Comrade (Huo Shih-chang) joined the anti-Japanese activities of the 9 December movement. He led the work of science and technology and of education for a long period of time and made positive contributions to the development of socialist science and education. He adhered to a clear-cut stand in the struggle between the two lines within the party, particularly in the 10th and the 11th struggles. He was an outstanding member of our party and a good cadre, both Red and expert, on our province's scientific and technological front.

SHENSI REVERSES VERDICT ON TRUMPED-UP 'SPY RING' CASE

HK201212Y [Editorial Report HK] At 1300 GMT on 19 September, Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin reported that, with the warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the verdict which was wrongly passed 10 years ago on the trumped-up case involving the so-called "spy ring" in the (Hungan) Company has recently been reversed.

"The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee solemnly held a rally of 10,000 persons in the State (Hungan) Machine-Building Company on 18 September to reverse the verdict on this trumped-up case. Filled with great proletarian hatred, the 10,000 staff, workers, their dependents and representatives of various fraternal units present at the rally cited various bloody facts and vehemently exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in vigorously pursuing 'fake left and real right,' in seriously trampling on party discipline and state law and in wildly persecuting the revolutionary masses."

"The suprising case of the 'spy ring' in the State (Hungan) Company was a completely false case trumped up single-handedly by the then principal responsible person of the revolutionary committee of the company. The case was dished up with the connivance and support of Lin Piao, the gang of four and a person who once gained control of great power in Shensi but ultimately sold himself to the gang of four during the 'cleaning up' period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Relying completely on certain grapevine news and fabricated materials, they subjectively dished up an extremely reactionary theoretical basis for the case. They relentlessly took various fascist measures and caused rather serious consequences."

"During the initial period of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their clique wildly peddled various reactionary black wares such as 'the industry front in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution was dominated by a black line' and 'the old workers are untrustworthy.' They vainly attempted to completely negate the role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the leading factor on the industry front. The then principal responsible person of the revolutionary committee of the company actively followed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. He deceived the higher levels, fooled the masses and even slanderously said that the (Hungan) Company was a "black den of spies controlled by a counterrevolutionary revisionist clique" and that 'it is a Kuomintang factory whether or not it actually put up such a signboard.' He adopted various despicable tricks to create a reactionary basis for the trumped-up case."

While under the influence of this sort of thinking during the "cleaning up" period in 1968, this former principal person and his followers closely followed the so-called clues concerning "suspected spies" provided by other places. Without investigation or analysis, they seriously violated party policies and state law. They subjectively concluded that some comrades mentioned in the materials concerning the trumped-up case were "spy elements," conducted "examinations in isolation" and forced them to conduct self-criticisms. Numerous large and small meetings were held in the company to drag people out so that they could be struggled against. Various posters were put up to "urge the spies to surrender themselves." More and more people were involved, gradually forming a large "spy ring."

They even organized exhibitions and distributed various materials and circulars on so-called "dragging out the spies" activities. With the connivance and support of "that person who once gained control of great power in Shensi but ultimately sold himself to the gang of four," the trumped-up case of the "spy ring" involved 1,000 people; 741 people were openly (?criticized) and 547 comrades were branded as (? "spy elements"). Of these, 126 were cadres at or above intermediate level and 253 were party members.

In the (?great struggle) to expose and criticize the gang of four and in order to re-establish order, eliminate the remnant poison and specifically implement the party's policies, the party committee of the (Hungan) Company organized a special group to conduct a thorough investigation into this trumped-up case. It cleared up in detail the (?verdicts) on various victims and revoked all slanders and rumors. It also (?dealt blows at) those people who took part in concocting the trumped-up case, at those who were engaged in taking revenge and at various backbone elements involved in beating, smashing and looting.

The decision of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on completely reversing the verdict on this trumped-up case was warmly supported by the staff and workers of the company. The victims and their dependents were very excited.

Responsible comrades of the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Sian Municipal (?Revolutionary Committee), other concerned responsible persons and representatives of various prefectural and municipal enterprises concerned attended the rally. Yu Ming-tao, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally and made an important speech. (Fang Hsien-sheng), director of the Industry and Communications Political Department of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, read the decision of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on reversing the verdict on the trumped-up case of the "spy ring" in the (Hungan) Company.

In his speech, Comrade Yu Ming-tao vehemently criticized the vicious crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the remnant poison and influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Comrade Yu Ming-tao noted: "We must seriously do a good job of redressing now that the verdicts on the trumped-up case of the 'spy ring' have been reversed and promote the revolutionary unity between cadres and the masses. All the documents of the trumped-up case must be declared void and various materials and personal files on the staff, workers, their dependents and friends involved in the case should be seriously corrected and completely destroyed. We must seriously do a good job of relief and redressing work in regard to the dependents of those cadres and masses who were persecuted to death. Those people who were deceived at that time and took part in beating people and in extorting confessions and giving them credence must actively visit the victims and their dependents, make apologies and admit their mistakes so as to promote unity.

"The victimized staff and workers, their dependents and all our comrades must concentrate their hatred on Lin Piao and the gang of four. They must proceed from the overall situation and forget about personal grudges. They must unite all people who can be united and mobilize all positive factors in order to realize the four modernizations."

The same newscast also reported on the 16 September decision of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on reversing the verdicts on this case. It noted that the case was based on so-called clues regarding "suspected spies" provided by two factories in the Shenyang area. The decision emphasized relief and redressing work in regard to various victimized staff, workers and their dependents. It demanded that the masses be mobilized to expose and criticize the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the revolutionary committee of the company and other people involved and to thoroughly investigate the crimes of and punish those bad people who persecuted the masses and sought personal revenge. It also demanded that the reversal of verdicts on the trumped-up case of the "spy ring" be viewed as an important element in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. It called for penetratingly exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four as well as the crimes of the person who once gained control of great power in Shensi but who ultimately sold himself to the gang of four. The decision also demanded the reestablishment of order.

The radio also provided the text of an undated SHENSI DAILY editorial entitled: "Resolutely Reverse the Verdicts on Trumped-Up Cases and Thoroughly Eliminate the Remnant Poison." The editorial hailed the decision made and the rally convened by the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee to reverse the wrong verdict on the trumped-up case of the so-called "spy ring" in the (Hungan) Company and to completely rehabilitate the slandered and persecuted comrades. It stressed the important of reversing the verdicts on incorrect cases and of rehabilitating the victims, saying that it is an important element in penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and in eliminating their remnant poison and that it is also an important link in curing internal wounds, mobilizing all positive factors and realizing the four modernizations.

SINKIANG REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE PLA UNIT

OW081038Y [Editorial Report OW] The following report of the activities of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit has been monitored from PRC media:

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 6 September reports that the leading members of the No 151 regiment-run farm party committee in Shihhotzu Prefecture direct production according to actual conditions, thus winning support from the masses.

BRIEFS

KANSU MACHINE-BUILDING RALLY--Leaders of the Kansu machine-building Bureau recently led leading cadres, technicians and workers of agricultural machinery plants, including the Lanchow motive power machine plant and the Kansu agricultural machinery plant, to (Pingan) commune in (Hungku) District, Lanchow. They held a rally there at which they decided to take back a hand-guided tractor of very poor quality, replace it with a new one, repair five other hand-guided tractors of poor quality and compensate the production teams for their expenses. Ko Shih-ying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the provincial Industry and Communications Office; and (Hsia Chun-yueh), Standing Committee member of the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the rally. Chuan Hsing-yuan spoke at the rally. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK]

SHENSI CYL MEETING--The Fifth Shensi Provincial CYL Committee recently held its sixth enlarged meeting to sum up experiences, formulate plans for future work, expose and criticize the gang of four and elect delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress. Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Sep 78 HK]

SHENSI, SHANSI COTTON INSPECTION--From 23 August to 1 September, a joint Shensi and Shansi cotton production inspection group inspected cotton production in 13 counties and municipalities in Wienan, Hsienyang, Yuncheng and Linfen prefectures--the main cotton producing regions of the two provinces. The group held forums in Sian and Linfen municipalities. Through the inspection and forums, the two provinces exchanged experiences and encouraged each other. Led by responsible comrades of the agricultural bureaus of the two provinces, the group comprised leading cadres of some prefectures and counties of the two provinces as well as representatives of progressive units in cotton production and of scientific research units. The group was received respectively in Sian and Linfen municipalities by Yen Ko-lun, secretary of the Shensi CCP Committee, and Li Hai-ting, vice chairman of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and by (Kang Shih-li), deputy director of the Agriculture Office of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Sep 78 HK]

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